The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,830—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1868.

Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town ....Rs. 52 0
——— including postage..... „ 72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town.. „ 26 0
——— including postage .... „ 28 0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town.. „ 13 0
——— including postage .... „ 16 0
For one month, delivered in Town ..... „ 5 0
——— including postage..... „ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash ..... „ 0 4
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion ..... Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... „ 3 0
Third Ditto ..... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions .. „ 0 2 As. per line but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .. 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto .. 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

KING—Jan. 17th, at Byculla, Mrs. Alfred King of a son.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE AND GUADUR.

steamers taking Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, and Bussorah.

Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th	Leave Bussorah ....31st & 4th
„ Kurrachee ..		„ Bushire .....
„ Guadur		„ Lingo .....
„ Muscat.....		„ Bunder Abbas ..
„ Bunder Abbas.		„ Muscat .....
„ Lingo		„ Guadur .....
„ Bushire.....		„ Kurrachee.....
Arrive Bussorah		Arrive Bombay.....

Bombay, 7th January, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and Cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail Steamers from Suez.

Dates of Departure.

From Bombay usually about..... 11th and 25th.
„ Kurrachee on..... „ 16th and 26th.

The Steam-ship "KURRACHEE," 600 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

Bombay, 26th December, 1867. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST CEYLON MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	13
„ Garwar.....	16	„ Bimlipatam	18
„ Mangalore	17	„ Vizagapatam	19
„ Cannanore	18	„ Cocanada	19
„ Calicut	18	„ Madras	23
„ Cochin	19	„ Pondicherry	
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Negapatam	24
„ Colombo	20	„ Galle	
„ Galle		„ Colombo	27
„ Negapatam	24	„ Tuticorin	28
„ Pondicherry		„ Cochin	29
„ Madras	27	„ Calicut	30
„ Cocanada	29	„ Cannanore	31
„ Vizagapatam	30	„ Mangalore	1
„ Bimlipatam	30	„ Garwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	2	Arrive Bombay	6

The Steamer will call at Vingoria coming and going till further notice.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherries district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same Mails, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and 30th and transhipp the Rangoon mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and Intermediate ports.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th January, 1867

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship "CITY OF CANTON," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "City of Canton."

Bombay, 9th January, 1868.

NOW READY, FULL CLOTH EXTRA.—Cash Rs. 2-4; Credit Rs. 23; Postage and forward 2 Rs. extra. The CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE, being Act VIII of 1859, and the Acts Amending it; with notes of cases decided upon the different sections by the Courts at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Agra; the Acts and Charters establishing the High Courts at Calcutta, Madras, Combay, and Agra; the rules of practice of the Court at Balcutta, and rules as to appeals to the Privy Council; an account of the Civil Courts in different parts of India; the Small Cause Courts in the Mofussil and in the Presidency Towns; the Act of Limitation, and the Stamp Acts.

By L. P. DELVES BROUGHTON, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister, High Court, Calcutta. Wyman Bros., Publishers, Hare Street, Calcutta.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Tenders are hereby invited for the construction of a Market to be erected in the Fort.

Drawings and Specification of the proposed Work may be seen at the Office of the undersigned, where printed forms of Tender and Bills of quantities may also be obtained.

Tenders are to be sent in on or before the 18th day of January 1868, addressed to

A. T. CRAWFORD, Esq., C. S.,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer Municipality.

4th January, 1868.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE,
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.
HEAL & SON
are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON and BRASS BEDSTEADS
suitable for all parts of the World. Their stock consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS
The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,
of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,
BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
196, 197 & 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON, W.

*** Remittances and orders must be made payable in London

Mrs. HERN,
3, MEADOW STREET, FORT,

HAS the pleasure to announce the arrival "Per Overland," of an extensive assortment of Fashionable Millinery, &c.:—

BONNETS of every description.
HATS for Ladies and Children.
INFANTS WHITE and COLORED Silk Hats and Hoods.
A SELECT assortment of FINEST FRENCH FLOWERS, for Bonnets and Head-dresses.
FEATHERS, Ribbons, Blonde, Laces.
New Jackets without sleeves in embroidered Silk, Llama and Cluny Lace.
GARABALDI'S in great variety.
BLACK Lace Shawls and Rotondes.
„ Silk Paletots in all the newest shapes.
„ „ „ for Children.
BALL DRESSES, Berthes, Fans, Lace Handkerchiefs.
GLACE SILKS, Black, White, and Colored.
MOIRE ANTIQUE
GRENADINE, MOHAIRS, TARLATANS, ALPACCA'S, new light Rep Silk for Dresses, LLAMAS, MERINOES, PIQUES, DORIAS, CHINTZ.
BRIDAL WREATHS, Colored Wreaths and Head-dresses.
WHITE and COLORED PETTICOATS. Black, White, and Colored Crepe.
KINCKERBROCKER suits for Boys, Children's Dresses.
READY MADE SKIRTS.
JET Chains,
„ Brooches,
„ Earrings.
„ Buckles.
„ Combs.
GOLD Buckles.
„ Combs, &c., &c.

Has always on hand a large and fashionable stock of MILLINERY,
BONNETS, HATS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, TRIMMINGS, DRESSES, BALL DRESSES, &c., &c.
and is prepared to execute
WEDDING, MOURNING AND OTHER ORDERS.

Up-country orders must be accompanied by a remittance or satisfactory reference in Bombay.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 5th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 1st and 15th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.

First Class.....£45 } Exclusive of Wines.
Second Class.....£25 }

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., 11, Ranelagh Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.
Treasurers and Managers.

STEAM TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) under arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, book cargo through to both the above ports, and passengers to Trieste only.

For Passengers.

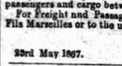
First Class.....£64 10 0 } Including Railway
Second Class.....£37 5 0 } Transit thro' Egypt.

For further particulars and rates of freight apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 12th July 1866.

STEAM TO MARSEILLES.



THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—Under arrangements entered into with the Compagnie Marseillaise de Navigation a Vapeur, are prepared to undertake the carriage of passengers and cargo between Bombay and Marseilles.

For Freight and Passage apply to Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE et Fils Marseilles or to the undersigned at Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

23rd May 1867.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

½	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Scarf Ring.
2	„ Linen Collars.	1	Walking Stick.
½	„ Under-Vests.	1	Umbrella.
12	„ Fine White Cotton Socks.	1	Binocular Glass.
1	„ Fine Colored do.	1	Rug with Strap.
1	„ White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1	Dressing Bag.
1	„ Colored do. do.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	(one) Overland Suit.	2	Overland Trunks.
2	(two) Sleeping Suits.	1	Clothes Bag.
2	(two) Pairs Kid Gloves.	1	Opera Hat.
6	(six) Scarfs and Ties.	1	Travelling Hat.
	Apollo House.	1	Courier Bag.
		1	Easy Chair.

BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:
BADHAM BROTHERS.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.
ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.
Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

MILITARY AND CIVIL KIT FOR ABYSSINIA

REQUIREMENTS.

1 Dozen Warm Flannel Shirts.
Warm Lambs' Wool under Shirts.
½ „ Thick Lambs' Wool Socks.
1 „ Merino Socks.
1 One Warm Camp Rug.
1 One Solid Leather Trunk.
½ Dozen Flannel Sleeping Suits indispensable.
1 One Warm Lounging Suit.
Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

NOTICES.

JAMNADASS KHOOSHALDASS ESTATE.—A Second Dividend of two per cent. on the amount of the admitted claims against this Estate, will be payable at the Office of the Trustees on and after the 6th January instant.

P. DEWAR,
NARAYEN CRUSTNA LAUD, } Trustees.

3rd January, 1868.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED) IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a first distribution of assets of Rs. 550 per share will be paid on production of share-certificates at the registered office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on and after Friday, January 3rd, 1868.

MORARJEE GOCULDASS.
Liquidators of the B. & B. S. S. Co. Lt.

Bombay, 26th December, 1867.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF EUROPE AND INDIA (LIMITED.)—IN LIQUIDATION—NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company No. 81 Bazar Gate Street, on SATURDAY the 18th January instant at 3 P. M., for considering what measures to be adopted to liquidate the affairs of the Company finally.

શામજી ખંધા,
હરીરામ પાણુદય,
CURSONDASS VULLUBHDASS,
Bombay, 11th January, 1868. Liquidators.

LINDLEY & WARREN,
PHOTHOGRAPHERS & JEWELLERS,
APOLLO STREET,
AND
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

PHOTOGRAPHS in all the newest styles taken daily at the Studio in Apollo Street from 10 A. M. to 4 P M,
And by appointment, at No. 6, Clare Road, Byculla, from 7 to 9 A. M.

Lockets, Brooches, Bracelets, Earrings, Charms, Ladies and Gentlemen's Alberts and other Guard Chains, of first Class quality and make, also Carte de Visite and other Albums for 2 and 4, Cartes de Visite on a page. A collection of views groups, and character are always open for inspection.

Ladies and Gentlemen purchasing any articles of Jewellery from L. & W. that will carry a Photo., will have the same taken and inserted free of charge.

THOMSON & Co.,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, &c.,
22, APOLLO STREET.
(Opposite the Secretariate.)

MR. G. B. THOMSON (for the last four years Manager of the Byculla Establishment of Messrs. ROGERS & Co.,) begs to inform his friends, and the Public of Bombay and the Mofussil, that he has opened an establishment as above, and trusts by personal care and attention to business, moderation in charges, and the superior quality of all articles supplied to merit a share of Public Patronage. Physicians and Surgeons prescriptions entrusted to our care will be dispensed under our immediate superintendence with the best, and purest of Medicines.

Drugs, Chemicals, Genuine Patent Medicines.
Select preparations of all sorts.
Medicine Chests, Dietetic preparations of all kinds for Children and Invalids regularly received Overland to ensure their freshness.
Perfumery, Soaps and Cosmetiques from the best French and English Manufacturers.
Orders from Outstations carefully attended to and forwarded with despatch. As Messrs. T. & Co. live on the premises they will personally attend to all Medicines urgently required during the night.

CARBOLIC ACID DISINFECTANTS (MacDOUGALL'S PATENT):—

MacDOUGALL'S PATENT POWDER, FOR GENERAL PURPOSES OF DISINFECTION.	Cash on delivery. Rs. as.	Credit Rs. as.
In Bags of 28 lbs. or 56 lbs. each, per cwt.	10 0	12 0
In Casks of 200 lbs., each	20 0	24 0
In Bottles with dredger tops, each.....	0 8	0 10
In Packets of 1 lb. each.....	0 4	0 5
In Packets of 4 lbs., each.....	0 12	1 0
Tin Dredgers for above to contain about 1 lb., each	1 0	1 4
MacDOUGALL'S PATENT DISINFECTING FLUID, for dilution with water and use where the Powder is inapplicable.		
In quart Bottles, each.....	0 12	1 0
„ „ „ per dozen	8 0	10 0
In Gallon Jars (Jars extra) per gallon.....	4 0	5 0
MacDOUGALL'S PATENT PREPARED CARBOLIC ACID (FOR SEWAGE PURPOSES) in casks of 30 to 60 gallons each, (casks extra) per gallon.....	1 8	2 0
MacDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC ACID (No. 4 WHITE).		
In Jars or Gallons each, and casks of 50 to 66 Gallons (casks or jars extra) per Gallon	4 0	5 0
MacDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC ACID SOAPS, for cleansing and disinfecting purposes and destruction of parasitic insects.		
Dark quality in Canisters of 5 lbs., each...	1 12	2 0
White quality „ per lb....	0 8	0 10
Hard Yellow (a capital bath Soap in Skin disease) per bar of about 4 lbs.....	1 12	2 0
MacDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC ACID TOILET SOAPS (WHITE).		
In small bars, each	0 12	1 0
In Tablets, each	0 6	0 8
In boxes of 3 tablets, each.....	1 0	1 4
MacDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC ACID OINTMENT, for cure of skin disease, &c. &c., in Animals, 1 lb. Jars, each	1 0	1 4

N.B.—SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE QUANTITIES, BY THE SOLE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS,

TREACHER & Co., Limited.
Bombay and Poona.

NOTICES.

TONIC WATER.—D. S. KEMP & Co., have made a further improvement in this luxurious beverage, in which BOUQUET FLAVOR, and TONIC PROPERTIES are delicately blended. Rupee 1 per dozen (bottles brought).

5, Elphinstone Circle, next to Messrs. Forbes & Co., Bombay.

NOTICE.—Gentlemen desirous of securing copies of the Photograph taken of the Elephants being shipped for Abyssinia can have the same by applying to the undersigned. Price Rs. 2-8 each copy, size of plate 10 by 8.

Views of the Carlee Caves, Elephanta Caves, Bhore Ghaut, Khandalla, Sholapore, Bombay, &c.

SYKES & DWYER.

LANDON & Co., ARMY TAILORS & OUTFITTERS, 7, New Burlington Street, London.—Beg to NOTIFY to their PATRONS and the Officers of BOMBAY STAFF CORPS generally, that they are prepared to supply the NEW PATTERN HELMET lately authorized for that service by Circular No. 2, dated Mahableshwur, 22nd April 1867.

Dress Helmet ...£3-15-0 } Supplied FREE OF OVER-
Undress do. ...£1-11-6 } LAND CARRIAGE from Southampton to Bombay.

MRS. CARROLL,
MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,
21, BELLASIS JUNCTION ROAD, BYCULLA.

HAS now received Overland an assortment of fashionable Millinery, Kid Gloves, &c. &c., carefully selected which she offers at very moderate prices, and she trusts with care and punctuality to merit the continued Patronage of all her kind constituents.

All orders promptly executed and Ladies own materials made up.

Ladies Hats and Bonnets washed, altered and Trimmed as required.

COLABA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 18th instant, from parties willing to supply best Steam Coal for a period of one year.

Tenders should specify the rate per ton, delivered monthly at the Company's Premises, Colaba, the Coal being subject to the approval of the Company's Engineer.

The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Board of Directors,
For the London, Asiatic and American Company (Ld.)
A. E. ASHLEY,
Joint Manager, Secretaries.

THE AKOLA EXHIBITION opens on 27th of January, the distance from Bombay is 362 miles per G. I. P. Railway. Visitors may reckon upon receiving every accommodation, for the Committee have engaged the proprietor of the Byculla Hotel to provide every necessary that will conduce to their comfort, the cuisine will be under the supervision of one of the best Cooks in Bombay. Breakfast at 9, Tiffin at 1, Dinner at 7, will be served in a commodious building near to the Exhibition and in which sleeping accommodation will be provided for visitors. Terms will be as moderate as is consistent with the accommodation, Wines will be Cutler, Palmer & Co's., Beer of Ind, Coope, Bass and Allsopp's.

JEEWUNJEE HORMUSJEE GUZDUR,
Proprietor of Byculla Hotel.

NOTICE.—The Dispensing Department of Messrs. ROGERS and Co. being this day closed, Mr. Thomson who, for the last four years managed Messrs. R. and Co.'s Byculla Branch, begs most respectfully to solicit from the constituents of the old firm their esteemed patronage, which will at all times receive our prompt attention. Impressed with a deep sense of the importance of accuracy in the Dispensing of Medicines, it is our intention to devote unremitting personal attention, and to observe the utmost punctuality in that department of our establishment, which we have stocked with drugs and Chemicals of the most absolute purity, and which will enable us to prepare with exactness and uniformity the prescriptions of the Medical practitioners.

THOMSON & Co.

Chemists and Druggists, 22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate.

GOOD NEWS FROM HOME.

A. ALLAN has the pleasure to announce the arrival of his NEW STOCK, which has been selected by himself from the best Manufacturers in England and the Continent, and from the superior quality of texture and design he begs to assert that they cannot be surpassed.

He respectfully invites his constituents and the Public in general to judge for themselves of the above fact.

SUPERFINE WEST OF ENGLAND BLACK CLOTH FOR DRESS AND FROCK COATS which for quality, cannot be equalled in Bombay.

A Splendid assortment of fancy silk mixed Coatings.
Do do. do. do. Trouserings
Black, Bine, and fancy Doeskins.
West of England Tweeds of every description.
A variety of Scotch Tweeds and fancy Angolas.
Best Black Silk, and fancy Velvet for Vestings.
Black and White Silk Moiree Antique for do.
Best White, and colored diamond quiltings for do.
Gentlemen's White Kid Gloves, best quality.
THE NEW REGULATION PATROL JACKET.
MILITARY, NAVAL AND CIVIL ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

A. A. is determined that nothing shall be wanting on his part to ensure the satisfaction of his numerous customers.

REQUISITES FOR ABYSSINIA.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF,
DRAB COATS, LEGGINGS AND CAPS, Rs. 35,

Made expressly to resist the severest weather, warranted not to stick together, and will last for years. En route the Coat can be used to sleep on, to prevent damp;

ELLWOOD'S AIR CHAMBER HATS

The Undress Air Chamber Forage Cap, the Bombay Staff Corps Helmets, Leather bound; the Brisbane, Celestial and Oriental Chamber Hats, and a variety of other Hats and Balmoral Caps.

A. ALLAN, 17 Apollo Street.

SELLING OFF.—Messrs ROGERS & Co. beg to notify for the information of their constituents, and the Public generally, that owing to the winding up of their business, they will from this date, discontinue to dispense prescriptions or supply goods on credit.

They have now on hand an extensive and well selected stock of DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, CHEMICAL APPARATUS, FARINACEOUS PREPARATIONS, PERFUMES, SOAPS, TOILET REQUISITES, TOBACCOS and Sundries, which they will sell off *(for cash only)* at considerably reduced prices.

Messrs. R. and Co.'s business having been so long established, they deem it unnecessary to make any remark as to the quality of the goods they offer for sale.

They take this opportunity of returning their best thanks to those who have so kindly given them their support during the many years they have carried on business in this country, and trust that the advantage which their reduced prices now offer, will ensure a speedy clearance of their remaining stock.

Orders from outstations accompanied by a remittance will be promptly attended to.

In conclusion, Messrs. R & Co. respectfully request that all monies due to the firm be paid as early as possible.

22 Rampart Row, Bombay, 1st January 1868.

D. S. KEMP & Co.
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.
5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
(Next to Messrs. FORBES & Co.)

Under the management of D. S. KEMP, eight years partner in the Firm of
ROGERS & Co.
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.
NOW DISSOLVING PARTNERSHIP.

THE business being specially organized for the dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and the manufacture of pure drugs, chemical and pharmaceutical preparations, every appliance has been provided both in the laboratory and dispensing department to insure correctness and rapidity in compounding medicine, and to facilitate the preparation of remedies of guaranteed purity.

The dispensing of prescriptions is carried on by a staff of trained assistants under the immediate supervision of the manager, and is controlled by a system of check which, he ventures to think, will secure public confidence.

The long attention which the manager has devoted to the fitting up of MEDICINE CHESTS in this country will enable D. S. K. & Co to offer a selection of these invaluable requisites more varied than any hitherto available; and the little book supplied with each Chest (D. S. K.'s Medicine Chest Companion) will fully explain the use of each remedy.

AERATED WATERS.—An inspection of their manufactory is invited. An improvement has been introduced by which uniformity of pressure is ensured, and escape of gas while bottling prevented.

Filtration, treatment with Charcoal and *tempering of the* water, are carefully provided for.

INVALIDS' AND INFANTS' FOODS.—D. S. K. & Co have been entrusted with the Agency for Messrs. ALEX. ROBB & Co.'s Biscuits, regular supplies of which are received Overland. The various Foods, Cocoas, &c. from time to time recommended are always kept in stock.

WINES, SPIRITS, &c.—These being specially for invalids' use are necessarily of the choicest qualities. A list of the brands in stock will from time to time be issued.

PERFUMERY, and Sundries strictly connected with Medicine are kept only of the very finest qualities.

The attention of suburban residents is respectfully called to the following Post Office arrangements which will facilitate and expedite the execution of any orders that may be sent to D. S. K. & Co. from Byculla, Malabar Hill, Parell, Mazagon, Colaba, &c. Prescriptions transmitted in this manner will be dispensed and forwarded *at once*

Prepaid Letters posted in any Street letter box in these districts.

Before 7-45 A. M.	will be livered in the Fort at			10	A. M.
Do. 9-45	do.	do.	do.	11-30	do.
Do. 11-15	do.	do.	do.	12-30	P. M.
Do. 12-15	P. M.	do.	do.	2	do.
Do. 1-45	do.	do.	do.	5	do.
Do. 4-45	do.	do.	do.	8	A. M.

The manager trusts that those to whom he was known as a member of ROGERS and Co.'s firm will continue to favor him with their patronage, and begs to assure them that their wants shall always meet with the same attention as he formerly gave them in that business.

5, Elphinstone Circle; next to Messrs. FORBES and Co., Bombay.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, until the end of the next Monsoon with immediate possession, a well furnished house situated in one of the most pleasant positions on the west side of Malabar Hill close to the sea. For further articulars apply to "D. C. G." at the office of this paper.

TO LET.—ROOMS IN GRANT BUILDINGS.—The two houses in Forbes Street, next to Messrs BENNETT & Co.

The house No. 6 Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort. Stabling near the Elphinstone Circle,—Apply to REMINGTON & Co. Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

NOTICES.

ROYAL HOTEL, FORT.—CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL, BYCULLA.—The Proprietors of the above old establishments have much pleasure in stating that they have recently made extensive alterations and prepared to accommodate families at all times at moderate charges. Carriages to be had at landing passing.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA, LIMITED.—Copies of the statement issued by the Liquidator on cause which have led to the winding up of the Association, may be had on application by registered Shareholders, at the office, No. 23, Apollo Street.

Bombay, 14th January, 1868.

CAUTION.—Stolen from on board the S. S. "BARODA" on the 14th inst. the following Bank of England Notes.

No 87443, 98995, for £10 each 73037, 77957/8, 77964/5, 84447, 17572, 56885, 02151, 02040/1, 02044, 19964, 17834/5, 03739/45, 02046/49 of £5 each.

Persons are cautioned against receiving the above, payment of which is stopped.

Information to be given to the police.

Bombay, 16th January, 1868.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED.)—It is hereby notified, by order of the Calcutta Board of Directors that the registration of transfer of SHARES in the Company, standing in the names of F. SCHILLER G. M. STRATHERS, H. REINHOLD, E. VANCUTSERE, J. M. HALL and J. BORRADAILE will be stopped until the first Call of Rupees one thousand per share be paid upon five hundred shares numbered 2796 to 3295.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd January, 1868.

TO COTTON SPINNERS AND OTHERS.—NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon, January 20th for the supply of 4,000 (four thousand) yards stout Cotton Canvas 28 inches wide. The Canvas to be supplied at the rate of not less than 1,000 yards, per week, until completion of the contract.

Tenders to state rate per yard and to be accompanied by a sample of the quality tendered, and 10 per cent. deposit, which will be forfeited in case of non-fulfilment of contract. No reason will be assigned for declining all or any of the Tenders.

Full particulars and sample of the quality of the Canvas required can be had on application to the undersigned.

GEO. T. ROBINSON, Commander I. N.,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 7th January 1868.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED.)—An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company is hereby convened to be held at No. 6, Bankshall Street, Calcutta, at noon, on THURSDAY the 30th January 1868 for the purposes stated in the Advocate General's opinion in respect of the improper withdrawal of funds to a very large amount belonging to the Company, as shewn in the Report of the Sub-Committee of Directors who were appointed to investigate into the purchases of the Company's properties and to consider the same Report, and such other matters as may be brought before them.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th January, 1868.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED.—At a meeting of the Directors held in Calcutta on the 28th day of December 1867, it was resolved that a Fourth Call of Rupees 100 per share be made payable on or before the 3rd day of February next, at Calcutta and Bombay.

In conformity with the foregoing resolution, notice is hereby given, that a Fourth Call of Rs. 100 (one hundred) per share is made.

Shareholders on the Bombay Register are requested to pay the amount of the said Call on their respective shares into this office on or before MONDAY the 3rd day of February next.

The Share Certificates must be produced at the time of payment of the Call.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th January, 1868.

CARR BROTHERS,
TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, HOSIERS,
HABIT MAKERS,
SOLA HAT MANUFACTURERS,
17, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

Have a stock of every description of material, selected by their London firm, with an intention to surpass in quality and design that of any other house in India.

COATINGS.

Comprising Diagonal Stripes, Check and Fancy Silk mixed in all the newest patterns, and of unexceptionable quality not to be surpassed in England.

Paramattas, Alpaccas, Camlets, Flannels, &c. &c.

TROUSERINGS.

Our stock exceeds 20,000 yards, and is well worthy of an inspection. It comprises every description of Factures Color, and design; and our Trousers being cut and made under the strict superintendence of a thoroughly competent man, Gentlemen may rely upon superior fit and workmanship.

DRILLS.

Without exception, the largest assortment in India, in white and all colours, plain and fancy, and warranted to be of pure Linen.

American and Kakee Drills.

WAISTCOATINGS.

Marsalla, Diamond Quilting, White Commodore, Duck, Imperial Drills, and a large variety of fancy Waistcoatings.

Messrs. CARR BROTHERS

Beg to annex a List of Goods just received per ex *Koina* and S. *Agamemnon*.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

In all the newest shape and latest fashions.
BEST QUALITY BLACK SILK HATS.
EX QUALITY BLACK SILK HATS.
LOW CROWNED BLACK SILK HATS.
BEST QUALITY DRAB SHELL HATS.
EX QUALITY DRAB SHELL HATS.
LOW CROWNED DRAB SHELL HATS.
DRAB AND BLACK FANCY FELT HATS in all the latest styles.

THE CLANSMAN BONNET.
THE GLENGARY Do.
THE BALMORAL Do.

SILK SCARFS.

Fancy Gauze Windsor.
„ Coloured Eglinton.
„ Glace Eglinton.
„ Scotch Cambric Eglinton.
The Fancy Windsor.
„ Ring Scarf.
The Washing Silk Scarf.
Check Twill Scarf.
Plain Colored Zephyr.
Tartan Scarfs.
Sir, 2 Ottawan; and
Black and White and Fancy Dress Ties.

SHIRT FRONTS.

Some very elegant Embroidered, Worked, and Frilled Fronts for Dress Shirts, ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 15 each.

COLLARS.

The Oxford.
„ Improved Carlton.
„ Opera.
„ Grosvenor.
„ Cavalier.
„ Persigny.
The Challenge.
„ Daisy.
„ Hyde Park.
„ Olympic.
„ Colonial; and
„ Continental.

GLOVES! GLOVES!!

Florence White Kid.
Piquet Drabs and Slates.
Drab Buckskin Tilbury.
White do. do.

PRINTED CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS

From Rs. 14 to Rs. 30 per dozen.

WHITE CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.

Rs. 10 to Rs. 14 per dozen.

IVORY COLLAR STUDS, LINKS, AND FANCY SOLITAIRE VEST BUTTONS.

GUOYAT'S PATENT BRACES.

SCARFS,

Just Received.

Largest Assortment in Bombay.

50 dozen Silk Scarfs at Rs. 2, 3, 4 and 5 each to select from.

Inverness Capes and Flannel Sleeping or Travelling Suits, ready made, always on hand.

Terms strictly Cash.

CARR BROTHERS,
No. 17, CHURCH STREET, BOMBAY,
46, EDGWARE ROAD, LONDON.
OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA

P. S.—Further arrivals of Woollen Goods, Hosiery, Hats, Portmanteaus, Courier Bags, Umbrellas, &c. per S. *Yamuna* and ship *Agamemnon, Gawn, Steel*, and *Windsor Castle*.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION,

FOR PROMOTING THE CHRISTIAN EDUCATION OF EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN CHILDREN THROUGHOUT THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY.

Members of the Board.

Lord Bishop of Bombay,	President, ex-officio.
Hon. Sir R. Couch.	Ven. Archdeacon Leigh Lye.
Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs.	Rev. F. J. Spring.
Hon. G. Foggo.	Rev. C. T. Wilson.
C. E. Chapman, Esq.	Rev. W. Maule.
A. T. Crawford, Esq.	Rev. G. C. Reynell.
A. R. Scoble, Esq.	Rev. T. K. Weatherhead.
H. M. Birdwood, Esq.	Rev. C. Gilder.
K. M. Chatfield, Esq.	

The Board makes grants to schools at Byculla, Colaba, Fort George, and to two schools at Poona. Amount of grants Rs. 426 a month

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THE SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

THERE was a pretty good demand for Back Bay shares, in consequence of a rumour prevalent in the market that the claim of Mr. Cawasji Jehageerji for rupees two lacs and fifty thousand being in course of settlement, the shares suddenly rose from 200 to 250. They close firm at 300. Port Cannings advanced from 170 to 190. B. & B. Steam Company shares declined from 2,500 to 2,475 per share. National Bank shares rose from 126 to 129. Market quiet.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS

Subscribed Capital	Numl. Value of Sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr.		
2,160,000	1,000	1,000	s	Bank of Bengal	7,600 prshare
1,035,000	1,000	1,000	s p ct.	Bank of Bombay	55 per share
1,000,000	250	150	....	Bombay Pres Bank	160 per share
3,000,000	250	200	6ps.	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	56 per share.
2,000,000	200	1,-	....	Brokers Banking Company	65 per share
1,000,000	100	1	nil	Central Bank	3 per share
800,000	250	10	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	185 per share.
600,000	200	25	12½	China Bank	6 per share.
2,500,000	2000	250	12½	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	35 p ct prem
1,500,000	250	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	Nominal.
1,000,000	200	200	9	Delhi and London	No quot
500,000	500	200	....	Louis Frumtain	17
				London & China Bk	12½ p.
3,750,000	200	1,000	12	Madras Bank	65 p. ction
1,000,000	1,000	125	s p ct.	National Bank of India	129 to 130
500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Co.	75 p. share
2,000,000	250	200	....	Royal Bank of India	82 p. s shr.
2,500	200	100	....	Guzerat Bank	60 [illegible]m.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,0 0	.....	Bombay Ship Co.	1,3[illegible]
250,000	2,500	2,500	25 p. c.	East and River Steam Nav. Co.	575 per share
300,000	5,000	1,500	....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co.	1,475 per share
150,000	4,000	2,500	....	Prince of W. Ship Co	1,500 per share
150,000	25	50	....	Viegas Patent Ship & Foundry Co.	125 per share
	151	3,0	250	Union Shipping Co Limited.	100 per share

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

.....	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob	76 per sh.
1,200,000	400	130	....	Financial Asso. of India and China	384 p. shar.

LAND COMPANIES.

2,000,000	12,00	5,00	....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	275 per share
1,030,000	1,000	1,000	30 p.a.	Elphinstone Land Co.	515 p.sh
1,000,000	1,000	400	....	New Do.	45 to 50 p.sh
3,000,000	10,000	4,000	....	Prere Land Co.	90 to 95 p.sh
110,000	2,000	900	....	House and Land Investment Co.	No quotation
100,000	5,000	4,000	....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	310 per share
.....	2,000	1,100	25 p.	Port Canning	180 to 185
2,160,000	10,000	6,200	....	Colaba Land Co.	960 per share

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rates
London Banks	4 months' sight	1s. 10 5/16d.
Do. Credits	4 Do. do.	1s 11 1/4d.
Do. Documents	4 Do. do.	1s. 113/8d to 1s. 11¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼.
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾.
Do.	60 Do. do.	99¼.
Madras	30 Do. do.	1 dis.
China	60 days' sight	219.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities		6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills		8 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s	1835-36	
" " "	1842-43	92
" " "	1854-55	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1862-67	107¼
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1851-55	104
Five and a half per cent.		113¾
Municipal 6 per cent. Loan		111¾.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8-0
Bank of England Notes	" 10-4
Spanish Dollars	" 2[illegible]
Ghuznee Dollars	" 2[illegible]
Mexican Dollars	" 220
German Crowns	" 210
Five-Franc Pieces	" 225
Bar Silver	" 108-8
Gold Leaf	" 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	" 6-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 17TH JANUARY, 1868.

			PER CANDY.
Oomrawuttee	Old		122 to 130
Akote			
Khandeish			122 to 127
Barsee			
Dhollera			128 to 130
Bhowuggur			
Hingunghaut			135 to 138
Broach			128 to 130
Veeravul			115 to 118
Vingorla			125 to 128
Compta			125 to 128
Dharwar Sanglaud			135 to 138
Oom awuttee	New		142 to 145
Akote			
Ready Sales			700 Candies
For delivery			400
Market Firm.			

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JAN. 17.

Combe, Lieutetant Colonel, 18th Regiment Native Infantry.
Alexander, Major.
Smith, Major.
Griffith, Lieutenant.
Joppe, Lieutenant.
Lecumere, Lieutenant.
Simpson, Lieutenant.
Joynt, Assistant Surgeon.
Davashan, ditto.
Marshall, C lonel, 19th Highlanders, on duty from England.
Goodeve, Lieutenant, R. H. A., on duty from England.
Ca decott Captain, 19th Regiment, on duty from England.
Brander, Ensign, 20th Dragoon Guards, on duty from England.
Hartford, Lieutenant, 3rd Regiment, on sick leave from England.
Thornton, Ensign, 5th Fusiliers, on duty, from England.
Thornton, Ensign, 77th Regiment, on duty from England.
Talbot, Lieutenant, R. A., on duty from England.
Moylan, Captain, 104th Regt. Fusiliers, on duty from England.
Bortwick, 50th Kings Royal Rifle Corps, on duty from England.
Davidson, Assistant Surgeon, R. H. A., on duty from England
Sandiland, Ensign, 3rd B. Rifle B., on duty from England.
Harington, Ensign, 3rd B. Rifle B., on duty from England.

DEPARTURES.—JAN. 17.

Jacob, Lieutenant 24th Regiment Native Infantry, to Poona.
Hunter, Assistant Surgeon Staff, on duty to Aden.
Preston Captain, 7th Native Infantry, to join to Aden.
Combe, Lieutenant Colonel, 18th Regiment Native Infantry on duty to Byramjia.
Alexander, Major, ditto ditto.
Smith, Major, ditto ditto.
Newport, Captain ditto ditto.
Joppe, Lieutenant, ditto ditto.
Griffith, Lieutenant, ditto ditto.
Lecumere, Lieutenant, ditto ditto.
Simpson, Lieutenant, ditto ditto.
Dorha han assist. surgeon ditto ditto.
Joyn, Assistant Surgeon, ditto ditto.
Davidson, Assistant Surgeon, R. H. A., on duty to Deolalee.
Rooper, Captain, 3rd Rifle Brigade, on duty to Morudabad.
Dawson, Captain, 3rd Dragoon Guards, on duty to Khandalla.
Maxwell, Ensign, 3rd B. Rifle B., on duty to Moradabad.
Harrington, Ensign, 3rd B Rifle B on duty, to Moradabad.
Sandiland, Ensign, 3rd B. Rifle B., on duty to Moradabad.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—17TH JAN.

Port.	Cotton.	Seed.
To London	£2 17 6 to £3 0 0 p. t.	£2 0s. Nomi.
" Liverpool	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 10 0	£2 2s. 6d.
By Overland Route	£5 10s. 0d. to £6 0 0	....
To China	Rs. 14 per bale.	....
" Mauritius	No business.	....

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Jan. 16	Carolina	DeSantos	Damaun, Jan. 14.
17	Tim Whiffler	Coxter	Glasgow, Sept. 26.
	Carrachee (s)	Cottier	Sussors, Jan. 3.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Jan. 17	Indis, (s)	Templeton	Annesley Bay.
	Unvoos	Western	Annesley Bay.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per ship *Tim Whiffler*, on the 26th September 1867, spoke the ship *Forest Right*, from London for Bombay.

Barque *Colonist*, Gibson, bound to Red Sea, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

Steamer *Taptee*, to Cutch mandevee, began to load yestreday

POSTAL NOTICES.

CHINA MAIL.

THE Post Office packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on Wednesday the 29th January 1868, at 6 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee until 7 A.M. on the 30th idem.

For Post on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Poona the Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency 12 noon; after Packet letters, 1 P.M.

For Post on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Stations on the Railway line as far as Poona 8 A.M.

For Post on the N. E. and C. I. Railway, *i. e.* for Post Offices on the Railway Line, Guzerat, Scinde, Kattiawar, and Kutch 7 A.M.; after Packet letters 8 A.M.

Registered letters and Bunghy Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A.M. and from noon 2 to 5 P.M.

EXTENSION OF TIME IN POSTING OVERLAND LETTERS.—The Post Master being frequently unable to obtain early intelligence, on Overland Mail days, of the anticipated time of arrival of the North East Mail Trains, upon which the despatch of the Suez Steamer depends, and having in consequence no means of giving the public timely notice of unavoidable detentions of 2 or 3 hours, it is hereby notified that whenever the departure of the Suez Steamer is obliged to be put off, notice will be sent to the Secretariat, Chamber of Commerce and the Public Journals in the Fort, and one will be hung up conspicuously outside the Post Office gates for general information. To give the public the advantage of posting letters of importance to the latest hour, when such minor detentions occur, the Mail boxes will be kept open for *fully prepaid* letters upon which the after-time fee is affixed, to within 15 minutes of the departure of the Mail Vans notification of which will be obtained at the Post Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION OF THE BOMBAY

ALMANAC & DIRECTORY

FOR

1868.

PRICE RUPEES 1½.

NOW READY

AT THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS,

THE BOMBAY

ALMANAC & DIRECTORY

FOR

1868.

PRICE RUPEES 8; BY POST RUPEES 8½

TO BE PUBLISHED,

WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER, AND PERIODICALLY AS THE BUSINESS OF THE MUNICIPALITY MAY DETERMINE,

THE BOMBAY

MUNICIPAL RECORD

FOR

1868.

THE great importance and rapid increase of municipal business, as well as the wide-spread interest felt by the public in all matters relating to the Municipality since the passing of the Act of 1865, point to the necessity of publishing the Municipal business in a more convenient and systematic form than that presented by the files of a daily newspaper or the documents disjointedly issued from the Municipal office. At present neither the Justices nor the public can refer without much trouble to the past business of the Municipality, and it is to place within their hands an easy means of reference to current affairs (and, it is hoped, to remunerate the projector, as well) that "The Municipal Record" has been designed.

"The Municipal Record" will contain a full report of the meetings of the Bench of Justices, (the speeches to be previously revised as far as possible by the speakers themselves); all papers which may be issued by the Municipal Commissioner and officers of the Municipality generally; and in fact every scrap of information (such as the recent opening of the Null Market, and the present strike of the Butchers) relating to the Municipality. The publication will be a kind of local municipal "Hansard" with this difference that, in addition to the regular proceedings of the Bench of Justices, it will contain a file of the papers published during each year and the miscellaneous business of the municipality generally.

The page will be of the same size as a page of Chambers's Journal. The date of periodical publication will depend on the Bench meetings and the issue of municipal documents. Its parts may be published twice in a month, or monthly, or not for two months as the circumstances named determine. It will be a leading object to issue the proceedings of each Bench meeting within a few days after the meeting has taken place.

At the end of the year a carefully prepared Index will be issued and the volume may be bound and preserved for future reference. It is impossible to predict the size of the volume, but it is expected that it may run to 300 or 400 pages.

The price of the work will be Rupees Twelve per annum, which on an average is equal to only one Rupee per month—a small sum for so great a boon.

It is proper to state that though the work will be published with the sanction and co-operation of the Municipal Commissioner, the Municipality has no pecuniary risk or interest in it.

Orders for the work by the Justices and the general public will be registered at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, by the proprietor of which it has been projected.

Bombay Gazette Press, 7th January 1868.

THE STEAMER MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE" will sail for the undermentioned places on TUESDAY 21st inst. at 6 P.M. taking Goods and passengers and will sail from the Apollo Bander.

Unjunwell | Malwun
Ratnagherry | Vingorla
Jeitapore | Goa

For terms of Freight and passage apply to Manockiall Lullobhoy Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 17th January, 1868.

BASS' BEER in WOOD shortly expected. Orders registered by

LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

Bombay, 15th January, 1868.

RE MARK KEYNTON, deceased.—All persons having claims on, or indebted to, the estate of "SMITH & KEYNTON" are requested to communicate with Messrs. BLACKWELL & Co. as soon as possible.

FOR SALE, a large Iron Fireproof Safe measuring 9 ft. 7 in. in length, 6 ft. 8 in. in breadth and 7 ft. 1 in. heigth, fitted with patent Double Locks and inner compartments. Apply to the

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

WANTED on board Her Majesty's Indian Troops Ship "EUPHRATES"

1 Chief cook
1 Second cook
1 Baker

for the Saloon, wages liberal. For further particulars apply to the Paymaster on board the *Euphrates* off Apollo Bunder or to S. P. Dhunjeebhoy & Co. Rampart Row.

NOTICE.—The Administrators to the Estates of the late Captains C. B. LA TOUCHE, and H. J. HEBBERT, Bombay Staff Corps, having paid all preferential charges on the Estates, the responsibility of the Committee of Adjustment ceases and all claims thereon should be made to Captain W. La Touche, Superintendent of Police, Surat, acting for the Administrators. All claims received by the President of the Committee have been made over accordingly.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per "JOHN BELLAMY," CALVERT, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the consigned.

Captain CALVERT, will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.,
Agents of the Ship *John Bellamy*.

Bombay, 17th January, 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the construction of certain Foras Rooms on the Flats near Byculla.

The Drawings and Specification of the proposed Roads may be inspected and the Bills of quantities obtained at the office of the undersigned.

Tenders are to be sent in on or before the 4th day of February 1868 addressed to A. T. CRAWFORD, Esq. C.S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest of any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RUSSEL ARTKEN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, 17th January, 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the National Bazar and Land Investment Company Limited, and of Act X. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India.

BY an order made by this Hon'ble Court in the above matter dated the 14th day of January 1868, on the Petition of ANTONIO CAETANO DE SOUZA one of the Contributories of the abovenamed Company. It was ordered that the said National Bazar and Land Investment Company Limited be wound up by this Court under the provisions of the Indian Company's Act X. of 1866.—Dated this 17th January 1868.

DALLAS & CO.,
Attorneys for the Petitioner.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE CLUB will make their first appearance this season,

Under the distinguished Patronage of the Hon'ble Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, 18th January, 1868, when will be presented the much admired and popular Comedy in five acts by John Tobin, Esq. entitled

THE "HONEY MOON"

and the very laughable Farce written by G. O. Trevelyan, Esq. especially for the Indian stage, giving a faithful picture of English life in India, entitled

THE DAWK BUNGALOW
OR
IS HIS APPOINTMENT PUCKA?

PRICES OF ADMISSION

Dress Circle Rs. 5 | Gallery Rs. 2-8
Stalls " 3 | Pit " 1

Tickets to be had at the *Times of India* office, at the Union Press of the Secretary, and at the Theatre on the night of the Performance.

Doors open at 8 P.M., performance to commence at 8-45 precisely.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
IS
Published every Saturday Evening.
THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
OF TO-DAY WILL CONTAIN.

LEADING ARTICLES:—
I.—The Financial position in Bombay.
II.—India and Europe.
III.—The Bombay Government and the Abyssinian Expedition.
IV.—The Groans of the University Tutors.
THE WEEK.
LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.
LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION, EUROPEAN AND INDIAN.
COMMENTS ON THE WEEK,
WITH ALL
THE COMMERCIAL, SHIPPING & MILITARY NEWS
OF THE WEEK.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

Post Edition...Rs. 23 4 per Annum (in Advance).
" " 2 8 per Month.
Town Edition " 20 0 per Annum (in Advance).
" " 2 0 per Month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Five lines and under.....Rs. 4 0
Sixth and succeeding lines, each ..... " 0 6

Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.—SUBSCRIBERS are informed that by the kind consent of Mr. REMINGTON the next Assembly will take place at Framjee Hall, Breach Candy, on TUESDAY, the 21st instant.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1868.

To the apathetic and imbecile policy of Government in dealing with the Waghur grievance in Kattywar must be attributed the death of the two young and promising officers who have fallen victims to the anarchy in which the province has been allowed to remain for a long period of years. The work to be done, whether it was reconciliation or suppression, was not difficult, had it been gone about in anything like a spirit of enlightenment and liberality on the one hand, or firmness on the other. The want of an enlightened or a strong policy has developed for us a little Ireland in Kattywar which has already cost us much blood, some of it valuable as the last encounter testifies, and has infinitely increased the difficulty of dealing with the savage freebooters who seem bent on courting from us a policy of extermination. We have allowed the festering ulcer of insurrection and lawlessness to reach that chronic pitch which almost defies any other treatment than the extermination of the whole Waghur brotherhood. As the normal consequence of imbecility the evil has gone on, growing in proportions as it was inefficiently dealt with, and drawing into its charmed circle all the worst members of a wild and unsettled population. Our futile efforts to crush the race of plunderers have only given them additional numbers and strength; and the pertinacity of their resistance and the obstinacy with which they survive the tiny operations which have been directed against them simply excite sympathy and admiration among a people with no instinct for a peaceful life, as well as make a mockery of ourselves. Remembering that the party attacked in the recent encounter numbered not more than twenty-six, one reads with some surprise the jubilant reflection in the Government Resolution on the papers reporting it, that "a severe blow has been dealt to the ruffianly gang." Government could not have spoken in any other language if it had been describing a gang of card-shapers or housebreakers instead of a lawless tribe which has kept a whole province in terror and anarchy, and which seems to have taxed the skill of every British officer who has been sent to deal with them. If the slaughter of seventeen of the gang is to prostrate it, what explanation can Government offer of the condition in which it has allowed Kattywar to exist since it began actively to intermiddle in its affairs? Either the evil is greater than the Government Resolution assumes, or the remissness of Government in coping with it is all the more culpable. In this very phraseology of the Government Resolution we get a key to the laxity and inefficiency of the past policy which Government has pursued in its endeavours to suppress these plundering freebooters, and we find no hope that more stringent efforts will be adopted in the future to carry peace and order into this troubled province. When we read this Resolution, or pretended resolution, we fail to perceive what it is that Government really "resolves" upon. We cannot discover that it "resolves" on doing anything at all. And yet if the Waghur rebellion is to be extinguished either by conciliation or force now is the time to do it.

When the British Government handed over Okhamundel to the Guicowar under the treaty of 1819 it was on the express understanding that he should be responsible for the good behaviour of the Waghurs and the peace of the district ceded to him. Okhamundel, a short time previously, had brought down upon it the wrath of Government; its shores had been infested by pirates from times immemorial; and it was the stronghold and haunt of the piratical and warlike crews. The British Government conquered and took possession of the province, but as its political or material value did not hold out any inducement to the conquerors to retain it, and as there was the prospect of no little trouble in the management of it, it was handed over to the Guicowar on the stipulation we have already noticed. This was our first mistake, not visible then, but rendered apparent by subsequent events. We assumed that the Guicowar would be able to overawe and hold in subjection the turbulent spirits which had just been added to his own proper subjects. We took no sufficient guarantee that the province would be well administered, or that the lawless men who had been placed under his rule would be well kept in hand. Nor were they. For forty-two years the province was administered by the Guicowar, but his administration was a scandal and disgrace. Peace was not preserved; the province was not controlled his new subjects were not pacified; corrupt native officials at a remote distance from the Guicowar's capital, themselves requiring the strictest supervision, were left to their own courses. The troubles between the Government and the Waghurs became serious, and finally in 1859 the turbulent and predatory tribe broke out into open rebellion and the Guicowar acknowledged himself unable to suppress it and appealed to the British Government for assistance.

Thus the whole arrangement of 1819 had fallen through; the condition on which the Guicowar had obtained possession of the province had not been fulfilled; and the Guicowar confessed himself unable to fulfil it. It was, therefore, open to the British Government, either to resume possession of the province (it had been annexed by the act of conquest in 1816); or to lend brief temporary aid to the Guicowar holding him afterwards responsible for preserving peace; or to take upon ourselves the chief responsibility of ridding the territory of its fierce and restless marauders. We have unfortunately taken upon ourselves to do the work of the Guicowar and we do it badly, for after nine years we have not yet cleared the territory of the robbers nor reconciled them to ways of peace. But why should we do the work of the Guicowar? If the Guicowar is to continue to hold Okhamundel, he should be made to keep it in a state of peace; if he cannot preserve the peace of the province, he has no right to the province either by treaty or otherwise. Our present policy is simply no policy at all; it cannot be defended on any possible ground. We believe he would readily rid himself of the province altogether; it does not pay him; it has caused him an infinite amount of trouble, and it lies in a corner of his territory in which his influence can be barely made to be felt. But these are not the reasons why we should burden ourselves wi h it. Besides the failure of the Guicowar to fulfil the condition on which the territory was handed over to him, his Government so completely broke down under the force of the rebellion of 1859 that his representatives in the State fled leaving it to whatever issue might befal. But for British interposition it would have reverted into a condition of lawless independence which would have compelled the British Government to take possession of the province once more. Looking at the whole character of the administration of the Guicowar's officials in Okhamundel, its ineffectualness to attain any of the first objects of a Government, there is a sufficient political reason for resuming the State, in the fact that we cannot permit a native State to remain, by reason of its mal-administration, the haunt of red-handed plunderers who are the terror of every peaceably disposed state in Kattywar and who are infecting the whole population with their example.

If the repressive policy hitherto adopted is to be persevered in, we hope Government will pursue it with a will and a vigour which shall bring peace to the province. The Waghurs, however, claim to have been dispossessed of certain privileges and rights by the ministers of the Guicowar, and although under a Government enquiry it has been once declared that their claims are unfounded, the growth of political ideas since that enquiry was made may place Government in a new attitude for judging of their demands. We have increased the difficulty of conciliation by our procrastinating method of dealing with them as armed rebels and plunderers; and justice now—supposing their claims valid—may be mistaken by a sympathetic population for fear. They should be taught by the stringency of our measures that obstinate perseverance in rebellion against us is a hopeless task; and when they have acknowledged that, perhaps by recognizing their just demands we may be able to convert them into peaceable citizens.

REVIEW.

A WINTER WITH THE SWALLOWS.

By MATILDA B. EDWARDS. (London. Hurst and Blackett' 1867.)

THERE must be some little mistake about the garden of Eden being, or having been, situated in Syrian plains, if we are to accept Miss Edwards's account of her winter in Algeria; and we see no reason to doubt her veracity. It must rather have been in that quarter of the world, and is there still, to every one who goes in quest of health or other primitive forms of pleasure. The authoress, having spent last winter in the neighbourhood of "the White City" gives a lively account of the actual state of the French colony, and a vivid picture of Moorish and Arab society. Into many forms of these, public and private, she introduces us, and tells her story pleasantly and well. The volume is the right sort of guide-book for any one who proposes to reside for however short a time in Algeria; for, besides copious practical details as to modes of living and general topography, the indoor life disclosed in these pages, though it may not be repeated in special incidents, is a picture of what may be sought after and revived variously in the experience of every visitor or resident. It is in the hope that the Arab and the Kabyle will overcome the prejudices of race and creed, with relation to their masters, by learning the benefits of commerce and agriculture that the French repose their only chance of permanent occupation; and therefore the officials and colonists are alike gratified to make every English subject welcome at Algiers. The authoress seems to have gone out as an artist, and to have been well received, though the opinions of the Prophet are not much in favour of her profession. Artists, next to musicians, are usually intolerable bores on their travels; and if they rush into print upon the subject, have only a single view point for all earthly things: but Miss Edwards is clearly an exception; she speaks with an amount of sense wonderful in a woman. Of course the condition of married females claims her compassion and regret; and she wishes well to the French attempts to educate Mohammedan boys and girls without interference with their creed. The national customs, too, had better be let alone, for if "the rights of woman" be over-agitated, the thoughtful Arabs will be too much frightened to take even a single wife, and the prosperity of the province may perchance suffer by the disappearance of the population.

Our authoress, besides being delighted with the people and the scenery, is in raptures—and with reason—about the climate. Few people know what a superb climate and lovely country is within four or five days of London. She thinks the climate of Algiers as nearly approaches perfection as any in the world; and that people who come out with hollow cheeks and hacking coughs gain flesh and life every day, forgetful of the miseries they endured in the fogs and March winds of England. Idlers can there forget their idleness in a contagious quest after the all-surrounding novelty and variety in the new world into which they have dropped. Artists may make no end of sketches, which may afterwards be used to draw numberless admirers at the Royal Academy and countless guineas from dealers and connoisseurs. For the student there are relics of an ancient language and literature which would richly reward research; for the sportsman and traveller there are game and adventure for evermore; and for the sickly, certain health.

"The Tell or North Algeria may be described as a vast and splendid amphitheatre of cultivated hills, plateaux, and well watered valleys stretching along the Mediterranean, and reaching inland for a distance of one hundred and twenty-five miles. South Algeria or the Sahara reaches from the Tell to the Desert, and consists of high tablelands; the home of tents, of large flocks, and of primitive Arab life. Sheltered from the fiery atmosphere of the Great Desert, and the radiations of the sea, the climate of the Tell is uniformly mild and genial. There are no east winds, fogs, nor frosts. The air is moist, warm and light; the sky universally bright and pure."

"The Tell is our mother," says an Arab proverb, and the natives have a tradition that the fields of Algeria were once covered with cotton crops. The French are beginning to think about the advantages of restoring that state of things. Tobacco, flax, hemp and silk may be abundantly produced. The edible and more immediately enjoyable fruits of the earth, the figs, melons, dates, olives, bananas, and oranges which grow there excite a reflex action in the salivary glands by the mere mention of their names. The abundance of game is something to be thought about. With a gun—and what good can be in an Englishman who's not a sportsman to the extent of his opportunities? You may bring to nought scores of hyænas, jackals, gazelles, and panthers; and bear home in triumph their skins with long stories for every tusk in their heads. Boars, too, hares, quails, snipes, and all kinds of savoury things, may be shot and eaten at random. And all this, if an earthquake or a plague of locusts has not made you scamper to some home bound ship in harbour out of a country which were it not for these two trifling drawbacks, would be a perfect paradise.

A French soldier told Miss Edwards that at his station nobody ever died except from old age: and Algeria undoubtedly affords means of cure for phthisis, rheumatism, scrofula, and gout; there can be little doubt too that the springs in the gorges of the Atlas rival in their healing virtues Plombieres, Spa, Vichy and Seidlitz.

Some notes at the end of this volume from Dr. Mitchell's book on the climate of Algiers state that "it is temperate rather than tropical. During winter and spring it rivals that of Madeira; possessing the same degree of warmth, and a more unvarying temperature, whilst it is drier and less relaxing. Phthisis is a much rarer disease in Africa than in Europe or in North America. The formation of tubercles is arrested in those predisposed to it, and in those already diseased the progress of the malady is stopped and the general symptoms so far improve as to affect the appearance of a cure." These opinions are strongly corroborated by French physicians who have written on the subject.

It is pleasant therefore to know that in this delicious home for delicate children and for invalids "Hotel accommodation is very good and moderate (in cost) and there are hundreds of pretty villas in the suburbs, with all kinds of conveniences to be had, and as French is the language of Algeria, there is no difficulty in dealing with Arab shopkeepers and servants." Young people may get a high class French education in Algiers, and old ones may greatly enjoy themselves. Hence we think many may find reason to thank Miss Edwards for this handsome and instructive volume.

THE *Athenæum*;—The Government of India are about to attempt to re-open an ancient road from Burmah to the western frontier of China, the road by which the first Buddhist preachers travelled on their way to the West. An exploring party starting from Bamo, on the Munaddy, a town which can be reached by steamers, will take a north-easterly route across the Khakyen Hills, the Shan States, and make for Yanchan, one of the chief trading places of Yunan. This expedition is undertaken at the request of the principal tribes on the route, who have for years past solicited the re-opening of trade by the British Government; and it is thought that in the course of years an important traffic will be created, seeing that merchandise when brought to Assam may then be forwarded by rail to Calcutta.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*:—It is worthy of note that the length of railway completed this year in France has been no less than 772 miles. This is a remarkable result when we remember that in England the work of railway construction is at present paralyzed. But the astonishment which may arise will soon be dissipated when we remember that France is a much larger country than Great Britain, while at the close of this year she will still have only 9,843 miles of railway in operation. The whole capital expended by French railway companies to the close of 1867 is calculated at £261,145,400, of which £255,693,520 has been disbursed by the six great companies—the Eastern of France, the Orleans, the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean, the Western of France, the Northern of France, and the Southern of Fance. The Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean has alone expended £81,155,040. But in addition to the £261,145,400 expended by French railway companies themselves the State has also contributed large sums in direct money subventions and in some localities by the execution of earthworks. The whole extent of railway now mapped out for France is 12,150 miles, or less than the aggregate extent of iron-way now actually in operation in Great Britain and Ireland. Captial having been less abundant in former years in France than in England, the work of railway construction has not been prosecuted so lavishly or so recklessly. There are scarcely any competing lines; good dividends are the rule and not the exception, and railway credit has not collapsed as it has with us. On the other hand, the French railway system is too intricate and too much under Government control.

THE same:—The conditions of a loan of £1,000,000 about to be negotiated by the city of Brussels show the extraordinary intricacy which these endless loan "operations" have attained. The loan is to be for £1,000,000, divided into 250,000 obligations of £4 each, of which 50,000 are reserved by the city during a period of five years. The Bank of MM. Jacobs Freres and Co. has contracted for the issue of the loan and, according to the scheme prepared for its redemption, a certain number of bonds will be repaid every year. The obligations redeemable will be drawn by lot, and the first ten will be repayable with a premium. There will be four drawings annually; and the premiums at each drawing will amount to £1,240, of which one "lot" will alone absorb £1,000. All the obligations will be redeemable above par at £5 during the first ten years, or at £4 12s. during subsequent years. The rate of issue is not yet fixed. The payment of the premiums will take place January 2, and July 2 in each year and the payment of the coupons January 2. Out of the sum produced by the loan the city is to be allowed to draw £320,000 the first year, £160,000 the second year, £160,000 the third year, and £68,000 during the first half of the fourth year, or £708,000 in three and a half years. Should the city not draw to this extent MM. Jacobs Freres are to allow it 4 per cent. on sums remaining in their hands. By gradually disposing at Bourse prices of the 50,000 obligations to be left in its hands the city hopes to realize a profit of £15,000 or £17,000.

ANOTHER WAGHUR OUTRAGE.

YESTERDAY evening the following communication was placed at our disposal by Government:—

From the Magistrate of Rutnaghery to the Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department, Bombay.

MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE, RUTNAGHERY, 14TH JAN.

SIR,—I have the honor to report for the information of Government that yesterday 28 prisoners of the Rutnaghery Jail, being nearly all men of the Waghur caste from Dwarka, except ing two Chinamen, as they were returning from their outdoor labour about 4½ P.M. fell upon the jail guard with their heavy pickaxes and other tools, and having overpowered them, broke open a store room in the front of the jail where they helped themselves to some five muskets and some swords and ammunition, and also rushed in through the outer door of the jail and opened the inner door, though with what object is not very apparent, as there does not seem to have been any concerted attempt on the part of the prisoners made to escape. Having done this they retired and ran off in a southerly direction pursued by some of the jail guard, who had recovered from their first surprise, and by a strong body of the police, who immediately on the alarm having been given had run down from their lines. These men followed the runaways and before night succeeded in giving a pretty good account of them.

2. I regret to say that the prisoners killed a jail peon in the entrance room between the inner and outer doors of the Jail, and severely wounded four of the police sepoys one of whom died last night and three more lie in a very precarious state. About ten others were more or less wounded

3. When pursued by the police and called upon to surrender the runaways dared them to come on and fired on the police. The police then opened fire on them in return, and thus kept up a running fire on them as they retreated, which seems to have been very well directed, for they succeeded in a short time in capturing or shooting 24 of the escaped prisoners: three others have been since captured. Eight were shot in about the first three hours pursuit and two more have been since brought in dead.

4. Thus there are now 11 only of the prisoners at large who crossed the creek by swimming and have fled to some little distance, but are closely pursued by a considerable body of police. I hope that all or most of these will be captured shortly, as it does not appear they have many arms with them. They have, however, got into a rugged impracticable country, where escape for a time is rendered more easy.

5 Almost all the prisoners who have been brought in are wounded some desperately so, as they seem to have been determined not to submit to the last.

6. I have made a preliminary investigation into the affair, but as the principal actors in it on the side of Government are still in pursuit of the runaways, I have not yet been able to elicit the full details.

7. There seems, however, little more to be learned. The Superintendent of the Jail and the Police Superintendent were happily both in Rutnaghery and were on the spot in a few minutes after the alarm was given. The havildar of the jail guard did not give the order to fire until the prisoners had actually struck and knocked over a number of his guard, when having managed himself to load his piece, though badly bruised, and two or three others of his sepoys having done the same they fired on the prisoners. This seems to have been just after the latter had broken open the store room and the inner door of the jail, and it is possible that the report of shots fired caused them to desist from any further purpose if they had any.

8. The captured prisoners will be shortly brought to trial as soon as the native officers and sepoys who were on guard (all the former of whom and many of the latter are wounded) are well enough to give their evidence.

9. It happened that I had started towards the north of the Talooks two days before to meet

PARSEE MATRIMONIAL COURT—Jan. 17.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tucker.)

Motibaee vs. *Cooverjee Heerjeebhoy.*

In this case both parties were present in person.

The plaint set forth that about the year 1852, the plaintiff was lawfully married to the defendant at Bombay, and that she had lived and cohabited with him in the same city for about nine years thereafter without having any issue. About 1861, however, the defendant deserted her without lawful excuse, and ceased entirely to cohabit with her, but began to keep a mistress. From that time the plaintiff lived with her father-in-law, down to the time of his death, which occurred about 11 months ago; and thereafter she resided with her mother-in-law, till the latter required her—about seven months ago—to look out for herself, since when she stayed with her maternal uncle. She prayed for the restitution of her conjugal rights.

The only issue for the delegates to decide was as to whether the marriage and desertion were established.

Cooverjee Heerjeebhoy, the defendant, stated as follows:—The plaintiff is my wife. I was married to her when I was 13 or 14 years of age; that was about 15 or 16 years ago. Since 1863 I have lived separate from her. I went away at that time from my father's house, where my wife lived till about 6 months ago, when she went to stay with her maternal uncle. The reason why I left my father's house was that my father accused me of having stolen Rs. 1,600. I was taken before a magistrate—Mr. Brown—to answer that charge. I have never returned to my wife since that time. I have never either visited her during all that time, or sent any money for her support.

The Judge—Are you willing to take her back and support her?

Defendant—I have no means at present to set up a separate house for myself. I live with a friend of mine called Dorabjee, who supplies me with food. Sometimes I earn a rupee or two in hotels for occasional service. I was a table servant originally with a Mr. Stenhouse. At present I sometimes get an odd job as a billiard marker or a table servant. I do not know Dorabjee's surname. He lives at Bycalla, at a place opposite the Victoria Gardens. I have lived with him for the last 5 or 6 months. Before that I lived by myself at Camateepoora, being employed in the shop of a Parsee, called Hormusjee Manockjee, a spirit seller, who gave me Rs. 10 a month as wages. The case before the Police Court, it was dismissed.

The Judge—How did you support your wife when you lived with her?

Defendant—My father supported her. He died about 15 or 16 months ago. I got no property from him, except a legacy of Rs. 125, which I got about 2 months ago. My father left the bulk of his property to my brother Jamsetjee Heerjeebhoy. He left nothing to my wife, and I am not aware that my brother does anything to support her. I have been served with a summons in this case.

The Judge—Why did you not put in a defence?

Defendant—What defence have I to make?

Plaintiff had no questions to ask.

The plaintiff was sworn and stated as follows:—I am willing to go to live with my husband if he stays in a respectable street where there are no bad women. He is at present living in a disreputable locality. I have heard that it is such a place. I do not know how my husband makes a livelihood at present. He left his father's house because he had committed a theft, but I am willing to live with him notwithstanding. His father left me no money. For some time after the father's death the mother supported me. She provided me with food, clothing, &c., but she now refuses as she says I must go to my husband and get him to provide for me. I never asked my husband's brother for any support.

Jamsetjee Heerjeebhoy, the defendant's brother, said:—I do not know what are my brother's means of living. Since he left my father's house I have not been on speaking terms with him. My father left him Rs. 125. I got nothing from my father's property, as it was mine already by mortgage. I have not done anything to provide for the plaintiff. It is difficult for me to provide for myself, my old mother, and my children in these hard days. What was my father's own property was stolen away by the defendant. This finished the case.

The Judge said there was really no issue for the delegates to determine, for, as there was no defence at all to the action, a decree for the restitution of conjugal rights—which was the only thing prayed for—must, as a matter of law, be passed. The plaintiff would be entitled under that decree to whatever support her husband could give her, but he was afraid from what had been stated as to his career and profession that the defendant's means of supporting her would be very trifling.

A decree was passed accordingly.

The defendant said he had nothing at all to support his wife with.

The Judge—If she goes to you and you do not try to support her you will have to go to prison. Whatever you get to support yourself must go to support her.

The defendant—But I have no means.

The Judge—Then, you will have to go to gaol and the sirkar will support you for a short time, —that is, if your wife chooses to take proceedings against you.

The defendant—And I have no trade either.

The Judge—You should have thought of that before the marriage. But there is lots of honest labour for you if you choose, even though it should as a porter.

The defendant—But they have spoiled my character by the charge of theft, and that prevents me from getting employment.

The Judge—You have spoiled it yourself apparently. This closed the case.

Another suit was then taken up but was heard with closed doors.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—I must again tax your good nature, and trouble you to insert this in your next issue.

The Chairman of the Directors, a man whom I cannot speak too highly of, one who has always consulted the different circumstances of his tenants, a man who has befriended even widows, residents of "Albion Place," in their difficulties, and shielded them from the persecutions of the Secretary, a gentleman connected as he is in one of the largest and most respectable firms of this community of Bombay,—in fact, Sir, a magnanimous man—holding as he does the greater number of shares of the Company, whose voice is law with the Board—such a man will never, if I am not presuming too much, countenance the proposal to increase the rents ten per cent. Loud have been the protestations since I last wrote, no doubt, from those tenants who will suffer materially, and before any resolutions are passed, confirming the increased rate, I now again appeal to Mr. Maxwell and the gentlemen forming the Board to picture to themselves the privations and sufferings those will have to endure who have truly limited means. What comforts they will have to deny themselves and family just to let shareholders, who must be well off to own shares, enjoy a larger dividend.

If the Secretary would study the means and several circumstances of the different tenants, I am sure he would be more popular than he at present is. I do not eulogize in the case of the Director, nor am I vindictive in respect to the Secretary, but I always speak of a man as I find him.

RODNEY.

17th January 1868.

SEAMEN AND ABYSSINIA.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—When a short time ago I visited the two prisons known as the House of Correction and the County Jail, I was somewhat surprised and sorry to find nearly a hundred British seamen lodged in each. The ostensible cause of their stay in those places, being for the most part "refusal of duty" from a dislike to go to "the hot and unhealthy climate of Abyssinia," and because they did not consider that country as being within the "Eastern Seas" to which they had agreed to come for a term not exceeding three years. Though the numbers in the "lodgings" referred to, have happily declined of late, as not a few have re-shipped, and for Abyssinia too, at the same rate of wages as they were receiving before their discharge, and after a sojourn in prison or elsewhere until their money, and in some cases a great part of their clothing also, has gone and one man recently expressed his regret to me for having left his ship at all, yet there is still considerable reluctance on the part of many to go to Abyssinia, though its coast is certainly within the scope of their articles, and was "laid down" with other "Eastern Seas" some years ago in surveys from the H. E. I. C. ship *Palinurus*, and notwithstanding the information lately diffused on the subject which however they may not have seen. And as the series of lectures in which this among other matters was to have been discussed, has been interrupted by the removal of the church ship, a few words on the matter may not be out of place in your paper, which the seamen often read at the Bunders in a morning while fetching the bazar goods. Sir Henry Rawlinson, a very high authority, from his actual travels in the East, at the last annual meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, expressed his surprise at the conflicting accounts which had appeared respecting Abyssinia, and stated that "at one time there was much talk about the unhealthiness of Abyssinia, but the fact is, it is one of the healthiest climates in the world, so much so that he should not wonder if some of the highlands were hereafter selected as a sanatarium for India." And Professor Ansted remarks that "the climate of Abyssinia is universally described as moderate, and, indeed, pleasant, and with few exceptions, healthy. The nights are very cold, and the days, especially in summer, are hot, but the heat is nowhere excessive. There are rainy seasons, and the summer is generally dry, but in this respect there seems also no excess. Nearer the coast the rains are probably heavier, and the temperature more excessive, but there is nothing to render it likely that any serious difficulties will be incurred either from heat or malaria during the dry season. In May, however, the heavy rains begin, and from that time to October the country is less healthy." Some two years ago, when I passed near the coast, the weather was agreeably cool, rather than otherwise, and snow was seen on both sides of the sea a few leagues further north, and though this may not appear near Annesley Bay, yet here a correspondent of one of the journals lately said, "The climate is not bad here at present, it is warm in the morning, but when the breeze sets in, it is pleasant; at night it is cool. On shore it is very dusty, and for a few hundred yards from the beach fine dust prevails somewhat like Kurrachee. Indeed it is highly probable that under any circumstances the rate of mortality among seamen there will be far less than in Calcutta to which men make no objection to go, though according to Dr. Chevers, in his admirable pamphlet on the health of seamen in Eastern Ports, upon an average of 3,000 resident seamen 290 die every year, chiefly from preventible causes (intemperance being the most prolific), or about 200 men every year more than ought to die from the ordinary casualties to which life is exposed. Even in Liverpool the mortality is higher considerably than in Bombay, and indeed much higher than elsewhere in England, yet none refuse to sail home on that account. And as there will be for some time to come very few, if any, grog shops in Annesly Bay the mortality among seamen will probably be found to be lower than elsewhere; and indeed I fully expect that with temperance and ordinary care most who go thither will return greatly disappointed that that they did *not* "half die" as they expected, or that their gloomy foreboding, have passed away in "Kurrachee dust." There would seem, however, to be among the men generally an idea that as the voyage will prolong their stay out much longer than usual, even though they return within the period of their agreement, that some slight advance of wages might have been expected, more especially as the Expedition will certainly result in a considerable gain to the ship owners. This would no doubt if it had been done throughout the service, greatly have facilitated and smoothed the working of the social machinery, and perhaps let us hope even yet may be done in all deserving cases.

Wm. BROWN KEER,
Harbour Chaplain, S. P. G.

Bombay, 17th Jan. 1868.

THE STATE OF EDUCATION IN INDIA

(*Concluded from yesterday's Gazette.*)

12. A comparative survey of the above table fails to show at first sight that "wider range of subjects" in which, according to Mr. Monteith's informant (paragraph 48), "the Graduate at Calcutta is examined." In each University five different subjects are required to be taken up; and though at Bombay there are three subjects left to the selection of the candidate, while at Calcutta and Madras respectively only one subject is so left, yet still it will be found that whatever subjects a Bombay candidate may select, his range of study will correspond very closely with that of a Calcutta Graduate. Thus, if a Bombay student selects A., B., and C. (History, Logic, and Moral Philosophy, and Political Economy) as his optional subjects, he will have nominally the same subjects as a Calcutta candidate, except that he will have Political Economy to set against either (*a*) Voluntary Mathematics, or (*b*) Elements of Inorganic Chemistry, or (*c*) Geology and Physical Geography. And Political Economy may safely be said to be as hard as either of the two last named subjects.

13. The difference then, if any, between the B.A. Degree Standards of the two Universities, must consist, not in the range of subjects viewed numerically but in the particular standard adopted for each subject individually. Looking at this, then, I should say that the Calcutta standard for Necessary Mathematics is higher than that in Bombay; that the English books prescribed at Bombay are decidedly harder, and that the language standard altogether (as being accompanied by an oral examination) is more strict with us; that Bombay History standard implies and actually produces a knowledge of much deeper and more scientific books than Schmitz's Greece and Rome, Macfarlane's British India, and Taylor's Manual of Ancient History; and that the Bombay standard for logic and Moral Philosophy is very decidedly superior to the Calcutta standard for Mental and Moral Philosophy. The Calcutta Graduate then, especially if he takes up Voluntary Mathematics, as his selected subject, will undoubtedly be a better mathematician than the Bombay Graduate who has taken up History, Logic, and Political Economy, but he will be inferior to him in historical and philosophical, and perhaps, scholarlike, culture. If, however, the Bombay candidate takes up D. E. and F. (Dynamics and Hydrostatics, Optics and Astronomy, and Analytical Geometry of two Dimensions), he will have exceeded the whole range of mathematical study embraced in the Calcutta B. A. Standard, though he will have done so by the sacrifice of History and Logic.

14. It appears, then, that there is no ground for claiming a general superiority for the four years' course of Calcutta over the three year's course of Bombay, though there is for asserting the superiority of the Calcutta four years' course over the Madras three years' course. For, in fact, the Madras B. A. Standard is of a lower calibre altogether, chiefly in this, that it does not require the knowledge of a classical language.

(D.—Examination for M. A. Degree or Honours in Arts.)

Calcutta.	Madras.	Bombay.
There are five branches, in any one of which an examination for M. A. Degree, or Honours in Arts, may be passed:— (1) Languages. (2) History. (3) Mental and Moral Philosophy. (4) Mathematics, pure and mixed. (5) Natural and Physical Science. (Number of papers not prescribed. It seems the practice to set about six in each branch).	Four branches:— (1) Languages (2) Mathematics. (3) Natural Sciences. (4) History and Philosophy. (Twelve papers are prescribed in each branch.)	Four Branches:— (1) Languages. (2) History and Philosophy. (3) Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. (4) Natural Sciences. (Six papers are prescribed in each branch)
Languages. One language only, either Latin, Greek, Arabic, Hebrew, or English (for those whose Vernacular language is not English). Selections are prescribed, which comprise specimens of the leading Writers of the several Languages above mentioned. Some knowledge of Comparative Grammar is required.	*Languages.* Two languages, namely, English, and either Sanskrit, Arabic, or Latin. Selections are prescribed, comprising less exhaustive specimens than those in the Calcutta list. An oral examination is required.	*Languages.* Two languages, namely, English, and either Latin, Greek, or Sanskrit, Arabic, or Hebrew. Four Books, two Prose and two Poetry, are prescribed in each language. The English books invariably include Chaucer's Canterbury Pilgrims, and Shakespeare. The Sanskrit Books always include portions of the Rigveda. Original Prose and Verse composition in English is required, as well as translation from and into the Classical Language.
(2) History. A stated period, *e.g.* Europe during the 16th Century. Books to be consulted are specified. A knowledge of the Constitutional History of England and of Guizot's History of Modern Civilisation is required of the of Political Economy, and Taylor's Historical Evidence.	*(2) History and Philosophy.* The following Text-Books are prescribed:— Mill's Logic Schmidt's Greek History. Liddell's Roman History. Hallam's Middle Ages, Chapters II., IX. Aristotle's Ethics (translation). Mackintosh's Dissertation on Ethical Philosophy. Mill's Political Economy Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations.	*(3) History and Philosophy.* A Selected Period *e.g.* Europe in the 16th Century, including Constitutional Law, Literature, Manners, Political Geography, and Ethnology. Politics as a science, including Political Economy. Logic, including the Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences. The History of Greek Philosophy. The History of Modern Philosophy, from Charlemagne to the End of the 18th Century. No Text-books prescribed. In lieu of the History of Greek and of Modern Philosophy, candidates are allowed to bring up— (*a*) Historical or External Evidences of Christianity. (*b*) Moral or Internal Evidences of Christianity.
(3) Mental and Moral Philosophy. Comprises— Logic, Mental Philosophy, Moral Philosophy, Natural Theology and either (*a*) History of Philosophy, or (*b*) Evidences of Revealed Religion (no Text-books). *(4) Mathematics, pure and mixed.* Algebra, including the Theory of Equations. Analytical Geometry (Plain and Solid). Differential and Integral Calculus. Spherical Trigonometry. Statics. Dynamics. Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, and Pneumatics. Optics. Astronomy.	*(3) Mathematics.* Algebra, with Theory of Equations. Analytical Trigonometry. Coordinate Geometry of two and three Dimensions. Differential and Integral Calculus, with Differential Equations. Statics, Hydrostatics, and Dynamics. Geometrical Optics. Spherical Trigonometry; and Plane Astronomy; Newton's Principia, Sections 1, 2, 3, 9, and 11. The Lunar Theory	*(3) Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.* Euclid and Geometrical Conic Sections. Algebra and Trigonometry Newton's Principia, Book I, Sections 1—3, and Astronomy. Analytical Geometry and Differential and Integral Calculus. Statistics and Dynamics Hydrostatics and Optics.
(5) *Natural and Physical Sciences.* Chemistry (Organic and Inorganic Electricity. Also one of the following:— (*a*) Botany, Zoology, and Comparative Physiology. (*b*) Geology, Mineralogy, and Physical Geography.	*(4) Natural Sciences.* Zoology and animal Physiology. Botany and Vegetable Physiology. Geology and Mineralogy. Chemistry. Electricity and Magnetism.	*(4) Natural Sciences.* Either— (*a*) Zoology, Comparative Anatomy, and Physiology. Botany and Vegetable Physiology. Geology. Or (*b*) Light, Heat, and Electricity. Chemistry, Inorganic and Organic. Meteorology and Physical Geography.

16. In comparing the above standards for M. A Degree, or Honours in Arts, as laid down by the three Universities, it must be said generally speaking, that the Madras standards are the highest of the three. Their Natural Sciences branch combines subjects which the other Universities offer as alternatives. Their Mathematical standard appears most highly set. Their Languages branch contains one language more than the Calcutta standard, and a greater quantity of books than the Bombay standard. And it must especially be observed, that the Madras University prescribes twelve papers in each branch, while the other Universities require only six. This makes a material difference in the difficulty of the examination. In the History and Philosophy branch alone, the Madras standard descends below the other Universities. The Madras rules prescribe such poor Texts as Schmidt's Greek and Liddell's Roman History, and three Chapters of Hallam's Middle Ages. In this there is nothing scientific or worthy of a M. A. Degree. Whether, however, the Madras standards for this Degree be high or low, it remains an unfortunate fact that, up to the present time, not a single student appears to have passed the examination or obtained the Degree.

17. Comparing now the Calcutta standards for M.A. Degree with those of Bombry, we find—(*a*) That the Calcutta standard for Natural and Physical Sciences comprises certainly more than the corresponding branch in the Bombay University. (*b*) That the Mathematical standard at Calcutta is slightly, though not much, higher than that at Bombay (*c*) That the Languages standard at Calcutta is very greatly inferior to the Bombay standard, inasmuch as at Calcutta only one language (which may be English) is required, instead of English plus a classical language as with us. The list of books in English for this examination, given in the Calcutta Calendar, looks formidable, but many of the specimens which it includes are short pieces; and there can be no question, that a student who has passed ten years of his life in the study of English would find it easier to bring up this list than to prepare for the Bombay examination. e.g. in Chaucer's Canterbury Pilgrims (entire), three plays of Shakespeare, Milton's Areopagitica, and Dungald Stewart's "Lives," plus a knowledge of Rigveda, Mandalas III. and IV. Bhagavadgita, Vedantasutra III. and IV., and Nayakusmanjali, with a scholar-like capacity of writing both in English and Sanskrit; or else, plus six books of the Annals of Tacitus, three of Cicero's Epistles, a Play of Terence, and half Juvenal, with a capacity of writing fair Latin prose. The list of Sanskrit books in the Calcutta standard (as an alternative for English) appears long, but several of them are taken up at Bombay in the lower examinations. And competent authorities inform me that the Sanskrit standard for M.A. at Bombay which has to be taken up plus English, is on the whole more difficult than the Sanskrit standard at Calcutta, which is taken up separately. It may be concluded then that the Languages standard at Bombay for M.A. Degree is nearly twice as hard as that at Calcutta. It is observable that in Bombay several candidates have passed in English-Latin, as well as in English-Sanskrit, whereas not a single student appears to have passed in Latin at Calcutta for this Degree. (*d*) We find that the branch of History and Philosophy in the Bombay University includes fully as much as the two alternative branches of History and Mental and Moral Philosophy in the Calcutta University would include, if taken together. The student, then, who obtains his M.A. in History or in Mental and Moral Philosophy at Calcutta, obtains it on twice as easy terms as would be allowed him at Bombay.

18. In short, it is most plain that the assertions which have led me to this above lengthy comparison, are very far from being correct, namely, that "there does not appear to be any material difference between the standards for matriculation at the three Indian Universities; and that there is a difference in the standards of examination for Degrees at the three Presidencies," corresponding to the difference between a period of four years' study (at Calcutta) and a period of three years' study (at Madras or Bombay). I have shown clearly, in the first place, that the Bombay standard for Matriculation is "materially" higher and stricter than the Matriculation standards of either of the two other Universities; and in the second place, that there is no general superiority (corresponding to a year's extra study) in the Calcutta Degree Standards over those prescribed at Bombay.

19. The leading fact which, I think, discloses itself in comparing the Universities of Calcutta and Bombay, and which is very interesting, is that there is a difference of kind between these two Universities, corresponding to the difference between Cambridge and Oxford. The Calcutta University has been, I believe, chiefly moulded by Cambridge men, and the Bombay University has certainly taken its direction from a preponderance of Oxford men among its founders. The result of this difference of direction has been (amongst other things) to give a preponderance to Mathematical and Physical studies in Calcutta, and to Historical and Philosophical studies in Bombay. The effect of the different spirits of the two Universities upon the mind of Eastern and Native India will remain to be seen in the future; but, as yet, I am humbly of opinion that neither University has any very great cause for self-gratulation. We are both, it seems to me, in complete infancy, and have much in our development that requires careful attention.

20. Before leaving this subject, there are only one or two characteristics in the practical working of the Bombay University, which I would wish to call attention to:—*1st.* I think our system of oral examinations in all subjects, from Matriculation to B.A. Degree, very valuable and important. Our comparatively small area of extent enables us to require all candidates (even for matriculation) to come to Bombay for examination, and this gives us a great advantage. *2nd.* Our strictness in refusing to recognise Anglo-Vernacular Institutions not teaching up to the highest University standard (which contrasts widely with the practice of the other Universities), is based on the feeling that a candidate for our Degrees would not receive the full benefits of University training, unless the full period of four years' course were spent under the influences of some Institution which was, as far as possible, collegiate, and academical in character. We wish our Graduates not only to pass our examinations, but also to bear a certain stamp derived from their place of study. (*a*) In connection with the above, and as part of academical discipline, we have instituted "University Terms," to keep which the student must, after matriculation, attend an exact number of days, and not a nominal period (such as "a year" or "two years") at a recognised College. This rule has been found to work well. Of neither of the abovementioned features of our systemihas mention been made in Mr. Monteath's "Note."

21. Turning now from Mr. Monteath's remarks on the Indian Universities, I will beg to call attention to the General Resume, in which he aims at giving "a brief outline of the main features of educational operations in the different provinces of India." Nothing, I submit, could be more meagre, superficial, or misrepresentative, than the "brief outline" of educational operations in the Bombay Presidency given in paragraps 16—19 of the "Note." Mr. Monteath throughout these paragraphs mixes up the present and past state of things in such a way as to create an unduly disparaging notion of the education in this Presidency. Of our Colleges he merely records the historical fact that twelve years ago they were thought to require reform, and were reformed accordingly, and of our High Schools he only says that they are different origin. Of the middle class education he says nothing, and of elementary education he says that it "may not as yet have attained any very marked development," coupling this supposition with an incorrect statement about the "Education Cess," to the effect that one-half of the proceeds of this cess, Government maintains nearly 200 Vernacular Schools.

22. All this, I submit, looks like the writing of a person who is unacquainted with his subject, and therefore unable to give definite information. Had Mr. Monteath, before publishing what he has done, referred to me for confirmation or correction, I should probably have suggested to him the following points as constituting the salient characteristics of educational operations in Bombay:—

(*a*) Bombay is the Presidency in which more, proportionately, has been done for education by direct Government agency and less by private exertion and liberality than in the other Presidencies and Provinces. This is owing chiefly to the numerical weakness of Missionary bodies in the West of India. The large amount of private money which during the last half century, has been expended on education in Bengal, is out of all comparison to the analogous private expenditure in Bombay.

(*b*) Bombay is the Presidency in which organisation of the Educational Department, though begun late, has been most carried out. This is shown in the introduction of regular standards of examination, under which all pupils, both in Governmental and aided Institutions, are tested and returned; also, by the application of the same scale of standards to the classification of schools, no boy being allowed to enter a High School till he has passed certain examination in English and Vernacular, and no boy being allowed to enter an Anglo-Vernacular School till he has passed under a certain Vernacular standard.

(*c*) Bombay is distinguished for its Vernacular Schools. I believe that our "Superior Vernacular Schools" excel those of the same class elsewhere in India. This statement, might, however, be tested by a comparison of our Vernacular standards with the kind of teaching elsewhere practised. The Government Vernacular Schools are more numerous in this Presidency, and a larger proportion of the Imperial Grant has been expended on them, than elsewhere.

(*d*) The introduction of the local cess in Bombay appears to have solved the question, how to get at "the masses, *i.e.* the agricultural population of India. On this point, I beg to refer to paragraphs 49 and 41 of my annual Report for 1865-66, and to paragraph 26 of my Report for 1866-67 (which has appeared since the publication of the "Note.") It would have been an interesting question, and well worthy of discussion, had Mr. Monteath, after obtaining sufficient information about the Bombay local cess, set himself to compare it with the "Hulkabundee system." I believe that the Bombay system is the more popular and efficient, though its character appears always to have been misapprehended by the Government of India.

(*e*) Bombay is the Presidency in which the bold experiment has been introduced of assigning grants to private institutions on the system of payment for results. Our rules differ from the English "Revised Code," in that we undertake to deal with higher, as well as primary instruction. The attempt is, I submit, of such an interesting and important character that greater attention should have been paid to it in a "Note on the State of Education."

(*f*) The Book Department in Bombay stands distinguished from that in the other Presidencies by the greater amount of its sales. As shown (though not remarked on) by Mr. Monteath in paragraphs 341—358, the Bombay Book Department in 1865-66 sold books to the value of Rs. 1,16,714, being more than double the sale effected by the same department in any other Presidency.

(*g*) The operations of the "Fund for the Encouragement of Literature" in this Presidency might have been, but was not noticed by Mr. Monteath.

23. When I read what Mr. Monteath had written of education in this Presidency, I could not help being reminded of a remark submitted by me in forwarding my special Report of Education for the year 1863-64, which was as follows:—

"I am humbly of opinion that no verdict of comparison should be passed on this and the other similar Reports, without further reference to the several Directors of Public Instruction. They should in the first place be applied to for additional information where wanted; and secondly, I submit that they should have an opportunity of seeing and remarking upon the 'General Report' to be transmitted to England, while it is yet in draft."

The present "Note" having been drawn up, apparently hastily, without any such reference to local sources of information, has been sent to England, and is liable to create to some extent a false impression of the subject of which it treats, and, still more, it is liable to create a flat impression,—no central point of view having been taken, facts not having been scrutinized with penetration, and quality of education being apparently disregarded. I have been myself unable to gather from it real information about the state of education in Bengal and other Provinces, and any inquirer about the progress made in this Presidency would, I think, be either misled or disappointed.

24. I do not wish to deny the great difficulty of drawing up such a "Note" as that undertaken by Mr. Monteath, where many different systems have to be compared by a writer who knows only one. But what I would wish humbly to suggest to Government is that in order to make such "Notes" more valuable in future, and to prevent them doing positive injustice and harm they should be drawn up in a more thorough and less superficial way. The only method of attaining a trustworthy "General Report" of the kind, which seems to me, would be to commission some Officer to travel through India during the course of the year before writing and by conference with local educational authorities to obtain such an insight into the real state of things as might enable him to read with understanding the various reports and other documents which he would have afterwards to compare. I venture on this suggestion, because the Government of India has announced its intention of ordering a "Note on the State of Education" to be annually prepared. And that Government evidently already regards Mr. Monteath's "Note" as a standard of reference in considering educational questions.

25. In the above remarks, I have endeavoured not merely to complain of Mr. Monteath, but at the same time to furnish some useful information as to the real character of the three Indian Universities and of the Bombay Educational system. It would be an endless task to go into all the questions which might be raised on Mr. Monteath's statements and remarks. I will conclude by offering some brief "Notes on the Note," which may possibly serve as suggestions to the writer of the next similar compilation:—

(*a*) The terms used in paragraph 7—"great masses of the people," "labouring and agricultural classes," "lower strata of the people," &c.—are, as regards India, somewhat indefinite. The question should be looked at more in reference to caste. In almost all villages there are poor Brahmins, whose children attend the schools. In one sense these belong, in another they do not belong, to the "lower strata of the people." A discriminating return of the various castes under instruction in India would be most interesting.

(*b*) In paragraph 10—12 the reader much feels the want of a definition of terms. What is meant exactly by "Zillah Schools," "Tehsilee Schools," "and Hulkabundee Schools?" Nothing but a statement of the standards of teaching in these schools will make their names intelligible, or render comparison between them and "High Schools,"—first a second grade Anglo-Vernacular School, and superior Vernacular Schools—possible.

(*c*) Paragraph 15 suggests a comparison between the Godavery District rate system, where it is found "impossible" to get "qualified men to act as Commissioners for the assessment of the rate and the management of the schools," with the Bombay Local Cess system, which works with ease and efficiency.

(*d*) Under paragraph 27, it would be interesting and most useful if the relation were pointed out of the Imperial assignment in each Province—1st, to Local Funds; 2nd, to Presidential revenue; 3rd, to population; 4th, to pupils under instruction.

(*e*) The remarks in paragraph 28 on "Private Expenditure" are open to question. It is always the interest and tendency of private School Managers to state "private expenditure" at its highest, and probably a portion of it may not have been spent for school education. It is difficult to see why in India, any more than in England, private expenditure should form part of the State's returns.

(*f*) In paragraph 64 "Boarding Houses" in connection with the Colleges and Schools of the North-West Provinces are spoken of as "rather a novel feature in Indian Educational Institutions." They have, however, been introduced for many years in the Bombay Presidency, and work with great and increasing success.

(*g*) In paragraph 83 the terms "Lower Class" and "Middle Class" are indefinite for want of a specification of standards. Even the terms "Reading, Writing, and simple Arithmetic" are not precise enough. "Reading" may range from the "Primer" up to the "Sixth Reading Book," which contains lessons on Science; "Writing," from text words to good current writing; "Arithmetic," from Numeration upwards.

(*h*) In paragraph 96 there appears to be some mistake, for schools are set down as Higher Class Schools, in which the average fee payments is stated as Rs. 1-11-0.

(*i*) In paragraph 137 I find mention of my proposal for the re-organization of 19 Middle Class Schools as adequate feeders to the High Schools. I beg to refer the future compiler to paragraph 39 and 60 of my annual Report for 1866-67, from which he will learn that the much required sanction of the Government of India for this measure is not at the time of writing the Report, and, I may add, has not to this day, been received.

(*j*) Paragraph 141 contains apparently a misapprehension of some sort, as the receipts of Middle Class Schools over expenditure are given in my Report as Rs. 48,864. Mr. Monteath should, I submit, have referred to me for explanation of the "fact" which he supposed himself to have discovered, instead of publishing a paragraph implying blame on the subject.

(*k*) Paragraph 139 speaks of the average cost of education in Bombay Middle Class Schools as "high," on account of relatively high rates of pay prevailing, &c. It might also have been added, that the cost seemed high for want of a proper standard of comparison. Bombay Middle Class English Schools are evidently compared with Middle Class Vernacular Schools in Bengal.

(*l*) The statements contained in paragraph 153 give no information, for want of the standard of "final examination" for Gurus.

(*m*) In paragraph 167 there are some remarks which are difficult to understand. What is meant by the "Middle Classes" in a native village?

(*n*) In paragraph 189 the information given about Indigenous Schools in the North-West Provinces is most loose. One only wonders how the Director of Public Instruction in those Provinces can descend to enter such schools in his returns, merely because they are "visited from time to time by the Deputy Inspectors." If Government wished me to follow this example, I could swell my returns to an almost indefinite extent.

(*o*) Under paragraph 189 my remarks on local cess, showing its admirable working, would have been more appropriately quoted than in paragraph 140, where they were quoted by Mr. Monteath. Had I been referred to for information, I should have been able to inform Mr. Monteath that the difference between the receipts of local cess and the expenditure on Lower Class Schools was to be accounted for by the large outlay made on village school buildings.

(*p*) In paragraph 236 the reader is informed that "in the more recent operations of the Bombay Education Department, Higher Class Anglo-Vernacular and English education has received its full share of attention."

To this remark, however, I would beg the future compiler to add, that the attention bestowed on Higher Class education has only of late resulted in proposals which, unfortunately, have not met with the approval and sanction of the Government of India.—I have the honour to be, &c., (Signed) A. GRANT, Director or of Public Instruction.

REPORT ON THE TRADE AND RESOURCES OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES FOR THE YEAR 1866-67.

MINUTE BY THE OFFICIATING CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The statistics of trade of the Central Provinces have been reviewed in preceding reports in connection with the plan of registration, the routes of traffic, and the resources of the country. It will be convenient to continue this sub-division of the subject and to show what changes or improvements have taken place during the past year (1866-67) under each of these headings.

MODE OF OBTAINING THE STATISTICS AND OF COMPILING THE STATEMENT.

The only alteration made in the plan of registering the export and import trade crossing the outer frontiers of the Central Provinces as detailed in previous reports has been that the Agent of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company has very kindly undertaken to supply this Administration with returns of the traffic crossing the frontier in the Company's waggons, which it would be difficult otherwise to have provided for. The extent to which goods have been carried by the railway during the year will appear separately recorded in the appended returns opposite the names of the districts in which the line cuts the frontier. Similar arrangements are being made with the Board of Agency for the East Indian Railway in respect of the traffic crossing the northern frontier of the line between Jubbulpore and Allahabad which opened on the 1st August 1867. Seeing that the bulk, or the most valuable portion of the exterior traffic of these Provinces is already carried by the railway, and that the proportion so carried will increase year by year, the returns of the railway traffic will have a very important bearing on our trade statistics.

THE ROUTES OF TRAFFIC.

These have been fully explained in previous reports. On the trunk line of road between Jubbulpore and Nagpore the principal works have been, the completion of the Korai ghat which climbs the southern face of the Sautpoora range of hills lying midway between the two towns; and the progress made with the bridge over the Kanhan river at Kamptee, ten miles north from Nagpore. The former has been a difficult and expensive work, on which years of labour have been expended. The latter is perhaps one of the largest and most interesting works yet undertaken in these Provinces. The bridge is to consist of 12 spans of 80 feet each. This road now bears a very heavy traffic, and being the only section of road over which the English mail runs between Bombay and Calcutta, much attention is given to keeping it in good order. The Eastern road, connecting the grain fields of Chutteesgurh and Bhundara, with the market at Nagpore, and the railway terminus there, is being pushed on vigorously; though some years must elapse before it can be metalled and bridged throughout. Next in importance, is the road which carries the traffic between Malwa and the nearest point of the railway line at Khundwa, in Nimar. Since the opening of the railway to Khundwa there has been thrown upon this road a traffic greater than it could bear, and the road surface has more or less broken up. Its repair was taken in hand during the past season, and the road will be thoroughly put in order as soon as possible. The Southern road to Chanda, has also made good progress during the year, and will be finished in good time to meet the requirements of traffic which the opening of the navigation of the Godavery to the foot of the second barrier next year will bring to it. Meanwhile it acts as an important feeder to the railway. Again, connected with the East Indian Railway, several feeder roads have been laid out; of these, the Panagurh, Sehora, Sleemanabad, Moorwara, and the Jokhye feeders will be metalled and completed during the current year. Roads to connect the military stations of Saugor and Hoshungabad with the nearest railway stations have been surveyed and laid out. A complete system of railway feeder roads in the valley of the Wurdah adds much to the convenience of the cotton trade. A considerable outlay has been incurred in making the Chilpee ghat practicable for carts in anticipation of the traffic, which the opening of the railway to Jubbulpore will invite from the corn lands of Belaspore and Raepore. This has been a difficult undertaking, and much more labour and expenditure will be required before easy and continuous communication between Jubbulpore and Chutteesgurh can be established.

But the great fact of the year has been the opening of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from Bombay to the terminus at Nagpore, in February 1867. It would be difficult indeed to fairly estimate all the advantages which the commerce of the country has derived from this continuous and rapid means of transport and communication with the markets of Berar, of Bombay, and the sea-board. In the first year of transition these advantages have not been so great perhaps as they are sure to be, when the traders and producers shall be able fully to comprehend the economy and facility which the railway has secured for their transactions with foreign markets. Not less important to the Malwa and Central India trade with Bombay has been the opening of the railway to Khundwa in Nimar in the autumn of 1866. A glance at the appended tables will show that these two railway lines have carried away, and brought to stations within these Provinces, 73,473 tons of goods, valued at £3,917,567, which alone, and irrespective of the traffic carried in the same direction on carts and pack-bullocks, is greater than the total Western trade of the Central Provinces in any one of the three preceding years for which statistics have been collected.

As a speedy and economical means of transport there is no doubt but that the railway will assert its superiority over the system of conveyance heretofore in use; but there will always be a portion of this western traffic crossing the frontier for short distances into Berar on carts and pack-bullocks. Generally speaking, however, the era of pack-bullocks on this line of traffic has passed away; at least the Bunjara carriers have fallen back into Chutteesgurh, where they find ample employment for their numerous herds of cattle in the trade with the Eastern coast districts. The increase in the import of salt and the export of grain to be found in the returns of the Chustteesgurh trade, is largely due to this accession to the carrying power of the eastern districts.

The Great Indian Peninsula Railway line is now on the point of opening to Seonee, in the Hoshungabad district, 90 miles above Khundwa, where its coming is anxiously awaited by the corn trade of the Nerbudda valley. And the East Indian Railway has already opened to Jubbulpore for general traffic, thus bringing Calcutta and the Gangetic valley in direct communication with these Provinces.

Final orders for the prosecution of the Godavery navigation works were passed by the Secretary of State during the year, and it is expected that before the next rainy season navigation will be opened to the foot of the second barrier, 225 miles from the s

to be thoroughly well grounded in, and then school might keep their boys to the last, and send them direct to the universities. No good school, however, can afford to take special cases. Either the special cases, or their companions, or both, are sure to suffer from such an attempt. Therefore there must always be a good deal of private preparation. But one way or the other, private or not, sufficient preparation there ought to be for a very sufficient matriculation examination, else men fall hopelessly behind their better prepared companions from the very commencement of their first term. There are no doubt men who enter the university rather late in life, in a state of general ignorance, who yet, by great diligence, pass very fairly at the end, and derive considerable benefit from their course; such cases might be taken cognizance of, for it would be a pity to divert this practically useful material into other channels. But at least the universities should take care not to saddle themselves with young men so hopelessly backward from neglect at school or natural incompetency that years of painful and contracting drudgery are required before even the most beggarly elements are mastered. The remedy lies partly with the schools, partly with the colleges. A college should keep some tolerably strict check upon the character of the material put into its hands. It hardly seems right to take men whom the lecturing staff can manifestly not force through their examinations without the external aid of private tuition. That, however, is a matter on which only intimate personal acquaintance with details can enable any once to speak with certainty. At any rate, we cannot reconcile it with our ideas a of university course that any member of our universities should receive no intellectual training, properly so called, and that many members should receive no advanced intellectual training whatever. The irrepressible demands of their ignorance bring it to pass that they get nothing but unscientific teaching; unscientific against its will, no doubt, for the mere disagreeableness of the task of so teaching makes it certain that teachers would conduct their operations on scientific principles if it were possible by that means to attain the practical end in view. The rough mechanical drudgery of Greek and Latin accidence and cognate work in elementary mathematics should all be done before the more delicate machine is brought to bear upon the mind, before the university course is entered upon. That is, schools should bring themselves to whip up the big boys at the bottom of the classes, for it practically comes to that. Continental schools manage to do this to a much greater extent than we do. The letter which we printed yesterday from "K. C.," for instance, is a striking commentary on our remarks and on "Senior Soph's" complaint.

We feel confident that if the various colleges of the two universities could be carefully gone through, it would be found that some college lecturers, and a considerable number of private tutors, are engaged in work of a more elementary description than the fourth-form master in almost any respectable school in the kingdom. That is not our idea of a university, and the sooner it is shown to be not a correct view, or steps are taken to make it no longer a correct view, the better it will be. Inpresence of such facts as are before us, we are hopeless as to the success of any professorial scheme for enlarging the universities by admitting members who cannot afford to be affiliated to one of the colleges. If the college lecturers, dealing with comparatively small classes, and stooping sometimes to absurdly elementary work, and if private tutors, with all their special pressure applied to necessary points only, cannot make more of their material than is made of it, how in the world can university professors even descend low enough—to say nothing of the hopeless impossibility of giving individual attention to men in masses—to get their audience, previously but little prepared, through university examinations? Until we reform our schools, and make their teaching more systematic and more thorough—more like the Prussian teaching, if it is necessary to say so—we shall never succeed in greatly enlarging our universities and increasing their efficiency despise the local Bumbles, have no agreement, organization, or cohesion. The consequence is, that when Hyde-park riots, Metropolitan Streets Acts, metropolitan improvements, metropolitan gas and water supply, occupy the attention of Parliament, it is found that the metropolitan members have very little influence—that they do not possess the "ear" of the House of Commons—that they thin the benches—and have neither the power to avert mischief, nor usefully to direct the course of metropolitan legislation.

Take the youngest metropolitan member, Mr. Labouchere. He has performed no public services; was first returned for Windsor in July, 1865, and only represented that borough for a few short months. It appeared to be the height of presumption on the part of a man unknown in the political world to offer himself as the representative of the metropolitan county. Any second or third-rate provincial borough would have wanted to know a great deal more about him, and would not have been long in discovering that he wanted eloquence, personal weight, and political experience. But anybody is good enough for a metropolitan constituency, if he is lucky enough to get hold of the right political agents, or has plenty of money, and is said to be willing to spend it. So Mr. Labouchere succeeded Mr. Hanbury in the representation of Middlesex, and the House has had another example of the species of representatives whom the metropolis delights to honour.

Another member for a metropolitan constituency, from whom better things might have been expected, has during the short November session so unsparingly used his Parliamentary license to attack a quasi-public man outside St. Stephen's, that members not usually found agreeing with Mr. Darby Griffith have been asking with him whether the Speaker ought not to have some power of protecting absent persons who have no adequate means of defence and reply. Mr. Layard has been involved in more Parliamentary squabbles than any man of his time. In his haste, he says that "all men are liars," and he only escapes the penalty of eating his words by his favourite resource of "throwing over" the reporters. Men the most irritable and unwise usually learn discretion from official experience, but the late Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs is as impulsive, as quarrelsome, and as extravagant as if he had never sat at a Ministerial desk with red-tape within reach. He disdains to walk in the safe paths of official habitude and decent reticence. About three weeks ago Mr. Layard made a fierce, if not unprovoked, attack upon Dr. Beke. He afterwards admitted that he did so because some hon. member behind him, while he was speaking, mentioned the name of Dr. Beke! An interruption acts upon the irritable temper of the member for Southwark like a bit of red flag upon a bull. He immediately became ungovernable.

Dr. Beke has been on a mission to Abyssinia' has written a book about Abyssinia, and probably knows as much about that country as any Englishman out of it. Last year he offered to go to Gondar, to claim an interview with King Theodore, and to offer himself as a hostage if the King would release his European captives. Dr. Beke in his book censures the policy pursued by the Foreign Office under Earl Russell, but mildly and without bitterness. The mere mention of his name, however, sent off Mr. Layard at a tangent. The bitter and undignified *animus* soon broke out. "I was," said Mr. Layard, "in the habit of receiving letters from a certain gentleman named Beke, dated from the classic region of Bekesbourne." Was there anything to sneer at in this? Dr. Beke is an Englishman, and it is said that he "belongs to an ancient family long settled at Bekesbourne in Kent." Living at Bekesbourne, why should he not date his letters from that place? and how could he know that this would be displeasing to an Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs in Downing-street? He went on to describe Dr. Beke as "a very fussy, busy, intriguing, mischievous, meddling, and turbulent sort of person." His letters to the Foreign Office, Mr. Layard added, "I always threw into the wastepaper basket." He went on—"There are always some such mischievous parasites who live upon rotten and barbarous countries, who try to set up interest either from motives of vanity, of adventure, or some such motive. I am glad that the Government have refused the services of this most mischievous man." Hon. members had quoted Dr. Beke's book, but "I must say that a more mendacious book has never appeared." The House had laughed at Mr. Layard's wild and reckless language, but now same hon. members thought the verge of decency had been reached, and some cries of "Oh! oh!" met his ears. Did he withdraw, or retract, or use more guarded language? No; "from beginning to end it (Dr. Beke's book) was one tissue of falsehoods and mistakes." Alleging that Dr. Beke had insinuated that Mr. Rassam had misappropriated public money, Mr. Layard remarked, "I only wish Dr. Beke would give us good an account of the money intrusted to him for his mission to Abyssinia."

Dr. Beke, who was under the gallery, and heard all this wild and reckless language, wrote a temperate letter to the *Times*. If he had replied in a tone similar to Mr. Layard's, he would have rendered himself liable to be called to the bar for a breach of Parliamentary privilege. He denies that he insinuated that Mr. Rassam misappropriated public money. Mr. Layard might have consigned his letters to the waste-paper basket, which as Under-Secretary of State "he could hardly be warranted in doing;" but having been published by Dr. Beke in a pamphlet for private use, they were by the Lords of the Treasury deemed sufficiently important, last September, to be forwarded to the India Office, whence they were at once transmitted to the Government of Bombay. More than this, on the 21st September the Secretary of State for India in Council applied for further copies of these letters which Mr. Under-Secretary Layard so promptly consigned to the waste-paper basket.

It did not escape notice that if Mr. Layard had used a tithe of these contemptuous and irritating expressions against a member of the House, he would have been called to order by the Speaker. Formerly, when the House sat with closed doors, it did not much matter if strong expressions were used towards persons not members; but on the morning after Mr. Layard's attack upon Dr. Beke, his words flew upon the wings of the wind to every part of the world. Nor was it easy to reply in the House itself. Mr. Newdegate generously undertook the duty, although he knew he should be out of order, and would most probably be stopped by the Speaker for referring to a previous debate. If he had wished to offer a personal explanation on any matter affecting his own character, the Speaker would have offered no objection, and the House would have listened. The member for Warwickshire dexterously escaped the quicksands, but the Speaker would not allow him to read a letter from Dr. Beke in answer to the charges of Mr. Layard. "It would be irregular," he said, "to read a letter from another gentleman commenting on the debates of this House."

The member for Southwark, who had left town for ten days, wrote a letter to Mr. Newdegate in defence of the language he employed, but Mr. Darby Griffith—pointedly observing that it was not quite fair for an hon. member to make such an attack upon Dr. Beke, and then to absent himself from the House and defend himself in a newspaper—declared that he would take an early opportunity of putting Mr. Layard on his defence. This challenge brought the impetuous and quarrelsome ex-Under-Secretary incontinently back to town. He took his seat armed with documents, and, having first disclaimed any wish or intention to raise an Abyssinian debate, proceeded to do so. It was then we heard the humiliating and discreditable confession that it was in consequence of an interruption, believed to have come from Mr. Osborne, but which he disclaimed, Mr. Layard "was made to say things which he now regretted." Yet these attacks upon Dr. Beke were so bitter and so persistant, and ran so steadily through the thread of Mr. Layard's speech, that it required a great deal of charity to believe that the hon. member, when he rose, had no intention of saying anything offensive to Dr. Beke.

If Mr. Layard rushes into a squabble with precipitation, it can never be said of him that he gets out of it with candour and dignity. He felt that he had been too hard upon Dr. Beke. Those who sit with him on the front Opposition bench may have told him that his language was unseemly and indecorous, and that he had injured his official usefulness, if not his chances of office under a future Government. So he came to town to be conciliatory and make the *amende*, and this is how he did it. "Though I may have occasionally said things which had better have been left unsaid, yet I think this house will not accuse me of any want of frankness! I may, indeed, have used too strong an expression, and if the House thinks it ought to be retracted, I will retract it willingly though I shall still adhere to the opinion I have formed of Dr. Beke, because I think he has systematically made statements without any foundation whatever!" The apology was not unworthy of Marryat's midshipman, and it was received with laughter, in which it was easy to detect a good deal of contempt.

The metropolitan members, with one or two brilliant and recent exceptions, have not appeared to much advantage in the present Parliament. There was a time when Mr. Layard's election was thought to confer honour upon Southwark, but he permits his irascible and impetuous temper so seriously to diminish his public usefulness and his credit with the House that a Liberal Government must occasionally be puzzled to decide whether it has most to dread from his indiscretion as a subordinate, or from his bitter opposition as an unrewarded political adherent.

SKETCHES FROM THE HOUSE.

(*London Review, Jan.* 14.)

BY THE SILENT MEMBER.

When the critical stages of the Abyssinian expedition and the Ways and Means had been reached, the great majority of members returned to their country places. Then we had over again the scene which occurs in the last two or three weeks of the regular session. When the king of beasts withdraws, sated, from the carcase of the horse or camel, the vultures sniff the prey, and settle down to pick the bones. The Consolidated Fund (£22,000,000) Bill and the Income-tax Bill had to pass through certain stages, and the Ayrtons of the House of course seized the opportunity of indulging their loquacity. A wrangle, got up by Mr. Layard, of which Dr. Beke was the subject, and which, in the hands of Mr. Newdegate and Mr. Darby Griffith, ripened into a brawl, occupied more or less of the time of the House and the debates in the newspapers on five or six successive nights. The member for the Tower Hamlets was not the man to lose the chance of mixing himself up with the Layard-Beke squabble. He also obtained possession of two subjects for the February session, by giving notice of a motion (1) for a Select Committee to inquire into the assessment and collection of Poor-rates, "and other local rates and taxes in England and Wales;" and (2) a Select Committee to inquire into the condition of the Charterhouse and other endowed schools of the metropolis. He led the attack upon the Peninsular and Oriental Company's contract in a speech of extreme prolixity. He followed this up by an attack upon the terms of the Cunard postal contract. He justified, in a long speech, his speeches on the Metropolitan Streets Act of last session; and if Parliament sat *de die in diem* all through the winter, Mr. Ayrton would, of all non official members, contrive to inflict himself upon the House. Of some men it may be said that they have the "gift of fluency." The member for the Tower Hamlets labours under a perfect *flux de bouche*. He always says the same thing over two or three times in nearly the same words and phrases; and in his longer and more prolix harangues has been known to repeat himself five, six, or even seven times. To such men, it is clear, meat and drink to see their names in the reports of Parliamentary debates. What miserable men they must be during the recess! Dipsomaniacs deprived of their daily dram can scarcely feel their privation more acutely. The imagination pictures them as supplying the void, and keeping alive the flame of their self-conceit by reading their own speeches as they come out in "Hansard."

There may be some foolish persons among Mr. Ayrton's constituents who are proud to see his name so frequently recurring in the debates. But there is not a single member of the House of Commons who has not at some time or another groaned under the *cacoethes loquendi* which afflicts the representative for the Tower Hamlets. The worst result of his valuable and long-winded harangues is that the whole metropolis is thereby damaged and discredited. A population of three millions and a half, residing within and around the capital and seat of Government, is notoriously underrepresented in the Legislature; yet when the Government brought in a plan for the redistribution of seats, hardly a single complaint was heard that no new member was given to the metropolis. "One Ayrton in the House is enough," was the common remark; "with two or three no business could be done." Another metropolitan M. P. who reflects equally scant credit upon a metropolitan constituency is Mr. Alderman Lusk. Anything more feeble, more pottering, and ineffective than his attacks upon the Estimates has never been seen within the longest Parliamentary experience. When a metropolitan constituency returns representatives of a like calibre, is it surprising if members for counties and provincial boroughs tacitly agree that Bullocksmithy and Loamshire may each return an additional member, but that an additional representative for the metropolis is not to be thought of? It is superfluous to add that the prejudice against the metropolitan members, and unwillingness to increase their numbers, were greatly intensified by the vulgar and disgraceful brawl which took place at two in the morning last session between Mr. Harvey Lewis and Mr. Layard.

A glance round the House at the metropolitan members, including Mr. Ayrton, Mr. Alderman Lusk, Mr. Doulton, Mr. H. Lewis, Mr. T. Chambers, and Mr. Labouchere (hero of the Homburg fracas), cannot but excite a feeling of astonishment at the "principle of selection" in metropolitan constituencies. *A priori*, one would suppose that the members for the capital would be the *elite* of the legislative body—men distinguished in political philosophy, in arts, arms, science, or literature. To be invited to become the member for a metropolitan constituency might be the crowning honour of a life spent in the practice of philanthropy or in the service of the public—the reward of a Romelly, a Gladstone, a Macaulay, or a Cobden. But the first obscure local nobody who announces himself for a vacancy, and can gain the support of Vestrydom, is the most common type of the metropolitan members. It cannot be said that they represent the wealth and intelligence of the metropolitan boroughs. They are taken up by a *caucus* of local busybodies; committee-rooms are hired by their attorney-agents; the publicans are propitiated; and they come in because those who ought to lead the borough, and who

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 9th March* 1848 *and by Imperial Decree of 25th July* 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1863, and by Act No. VIII, of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,400,000,
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000,
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Lyons, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

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The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris" or order
OTTO MULLER,
Man-ger.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	.....	1s. 10¼d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	.....	1s. 10¼d.	do.
" 3 do.	.....	1s. 10 1/8d.	do.
" 2 do.	.....	1s. 10⅛d.	do.
" 1 do.	.....	1s. 9⅞d.	do.
" demand	.....	1s. 9¾d.	do.
On Scotland do.	.....	1s. 9¾d.	do.
On Ireland do.	.....		do.
On Paris do.	.....	1s. 9¼d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 9¼d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £50 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Telegraphic Transfers and other orders for realisation to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rates of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent
KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 17th January, 1868.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rate of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 mo' sight above	£50	1s. 10 3/4d.	per Rupee
" 4 do.	.....	1s. 10 5/8d.	"
" 3 do.	.....	1s. 10 9/16d.	"
" 2 do.	.....	1s. 10 1/2d.	"
" 1 do.	.....	1s. 10 7/16d.	"
On demand	.....	1s. 10¼d.	"
On Scotland do.			
On Ireland do.			
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.		1s. 10 5/16d.	"

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	"	"	6 per cent.
6 do.	"	"	5 "
3 do.	"	"	4 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 10th January 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow, and Akyab SUBBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at	1s. 10¾d.	per Rupee.	
4 do.	... ... at	1s. 10¾d.	"
3 do.	... ... at	1s. 10 9/16d.	"
2 do.	... ... at	1s. 10 1/8d.	"
1 do.	... ... at	1s. 10 7/16d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)	... ... at	1s. 10¼d.	"

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances, up to one lac of Rupees; in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not, during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000; when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed. And on fixed deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.			
Do.	do.	6	"
Do.	do.	12	do. 6 "

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, 1 per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

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Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 9th January, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

Established in Calcutta 1863, *and, Incorporated under the English Companies Act of* 1862, 23*rd March* 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£987,740.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £.....£468,870.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 30,000.

Head Office—London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

All Remittances should be made payable to the Manager Nations Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager,

National Bank of India, Bombay, 18th November 1867.

FOR SALE.

IRON ROOFS!!! Two pavillion Iron Roofs for sale, each 300 ft. by 45 ft. Apply to
1, Nesbit Lane, Fort. ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

FOR SALE.—A first class BROUGHAM and SOCIABLE by Edward Kesterton, both new and just received. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.—One sample 9-Horse Power Portable STEAM ENGINE, complete. Apply to
2, Rampart Row. TIMMIS WORMALD & Co.

FOR SALE.—A CARRIAGE and PAIR. Price one thousand rupees, Horses alone seven hundred rupees, may be seen daily from ten to twelve A. M., Elphinstone College, Gowalia Tank.

FOR SALE.—Two PIANOS. Price two hundred and three hundred rupees respectively, may be seen daily from five to six P. M., Elphinstone College, Gowalia Tank.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"
Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.
DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.
Nesbit Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE.—TEA, TEA, TEA.—JUST arrived per "JOHN BRIGHT," from China. The best Tea ever imported in Bombay, each kind in small Boxes.
Extra fine Pekoe Congou.
Extra finest Breakfast Congou.
Extra finest Breakfast Soughwong.—Worth Trial.
Apply to DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS, Marine Street.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron 20, 22, and 24 gauge.
Ridging and Fittings.
Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Lead Pipes.
Sheet Lead.
Zinc Sheets.
Rivets, Bolts, and Nuts.
Nails, Oils, Paints, Rope.
India Rubber Sheet.
Ornamental Cast Iron Railing.
Steam Crane to lift 5 tons.
Steam Gauges and Gauge Glasses.
Lambert's Bib and Stop Cocks.
Hardware.
Estimates given for all classes of Iron Work.
Bombay, 10th January, 1868.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 Horse-power, Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE, At the GODOWNS of the undersigned, a small quantity of BEST SILK-DRESSED ADELAIDE Flour, just received ex "Levanter."
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 19th November, 1867.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Re. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE.—A Collection of useful Sentences, &c., in ENGLISH and ARABIC; the whole in Roman Characters. By Bomanji Dosabhai, Moonshie, Author of "Remarks on Governments," &c. Price Rs. 2.
CHESSON & WOODHALL.
No. 10 Hammam Street.

THE "TOMAHAWK."

A SATURDAY JOURNAL OF SATIRE. (*Illustrated.*)

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J. & C. WHITE & CO.'S WINES as follows:
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Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

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Fine Pale Sherry	Rs.	30 per dozen.
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EWART, LATHAM & Co.

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INDIA PALE ALE from Wm. Younger & Co.'s old established Brewery, Edinburgh, bottled expressly for India and in excellent condition, now ready.
Rs. 4½ per dozen quarts.
Rs. 3½ per dozen pints.
In casks of 4 Doz. qts., and 8 Doz. pts. Apply to
Fort, November, 1867. BLACKWELL & Co.

BRANDY, WHISKEY, &c.—For sale.

Dunville's V. R. Irish Whiskey	Rs.	16 per Doz.
Otard, Dupuy's fine Cognac	"	24 "
Hungarian Wines Voslauer and Goldeck.	"	18 & Rs. 33
Still Hocks from R. Hunter and Son	"	25 to Rs. 42
Claretz fine	"	20 to Rs. 25

Fort, November, 1867. BLACKWELL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.

Champagne Cognac in 1 and 3 doc. cases, at Rs. 22 0 p. doc.		
Vieux	Do.	18 0 "
Cognac	Do.	16 0 "

Mr. Ayala Albrecht's Chateau D'AY Champagne,
Quarts, 1 doz. in each case.....Rs. 30 per case.
Pints, 2 do. do. ..... 32 "

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh) well known Wines.

Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases	qts. Rs.	27	per Doz.
do.	do.	29	"
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Doz. cases	qts. Rs.	27	"
2	" pts.	14	"
Old Tom	Rs.	20	"
Brandy 1	" "	32	"

Whiskey Rs. 15 per Dozen.
1st September 1868. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. FREDERICK GIESLER & Co., London:—

CHAMPAGNE...Quarts in Cases of			1 doz. each	
Do. ...Pints	do.	.....	2	"
MOSELLE .....Quarts	do.	.....	1	"
Do. ...Pints	do.	.....	2	"
HOCK.....(Hockheimer) Quarts.	do ..		1	"
Do.....(Marcobrunner) Qts.	do...		1	"
EAU DE COLOGNE	6 Bottles in a Box.			

Also,
Shipped by Messrs. Block, Grey, and Block.

SUPERIOR LAROSE CLARET in cases of	1 doz. each		
Do. .....(St. Julien)	1	"	

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.—APPLY TO GADDUM & Co.—FROM KEYL & Co., BORDEAUX.

			Per dozen.
CLARET. ...	Medoc	Rs.	6–8 Pints,
	do.	"	12 " Quarts.
	St. Julien	"	16 " Pints.
	Chateau Beltasse ...	"	20 " "
CHAMPAGNE.	Moet and Chandon's	"	29 " "
COGNAC.....	1st quality	"	35 " "
	2nd "	"	25 " "

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SPARKLING MOSELLE ...	SCHWARZBERG.....	"	30 " "
	IMPERIAL.....	"	16 " Pints.
	DIE PERLE DES RHEINS	"	32 " Quarts.
	MOSELLE.....	"	17 " Pints.
	JOHANNISBERG ...	"	35 " Quarts.
	" ...	"	13 " Pints.
	" ...	"	33 " Quarts.
	" ...	"	17-8 Pints.

HOWARD BROTHERS
WINES, BEER, AND SPIRITS.
SPIRITS.

Brandy—three brands from	Rs.	18 to 28	per case.
Gin—Old Tom, and Geneva	"	15 " 26	"
Whiskey—Royal Crown Irish	"	20	"

SPARKLING WINES.

Champagne—Giesler's and Ayala			
Albrechts	"	37 " 38	"
Moselle—Deinhord's and Jodocius			
Freres	"	25 " 34	"
Burgundy—Boulan's Red and white.	"	30	"

STILL WINES.

Clarets—St. Julien to Chateau Lafitte	"	12 " 25	"
Rehnish—Deinhord's and Jodocious Freres	"	19 " 36	"
Burgundy—Boulau's "Beamie"	"	18	"

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Sherry—Five marks	"	22 " 25	"
Madeira—Very Old	"	18 "	"
Port—Three marks	"	21 " 25	"

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Ale—Bass' Allsopp, and Tennants ...Rs. 5-12 to 6 per doz			
Porter—Guinness' Extra Foreign Stout	"	6	" "

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ROGHE & Co.,
Agents.

FOR SALE at the Godown of the undersigned:—

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Fleur de Sillery E. Trevy & Co.	36
La Perle, shipped by T. Newhouse	30
"Rubis" do.	28
Champagne do.	28
Champagne do.	14
Aux Armes de Reims, Gurt Gibert, quarts	28
Do. do. pints	28
Aux deux Ecussons do. quarts	28
Do. do. pints	28
Aux Médailles do. quarts	30
SPARKLING MOSELLE AND HOCK.	
Sparkling Schwarzhberg choice F. Kehrmann	31
" Hock do.	28
" Moselle Muscatel do.	28
Moselle No. 2 shipped by T. Newhouse quarts,	30
" do. No. 2 pints	31
" do. No. 1 quarts	23
" do. No. 1 pints	23
STILL HOCK.	
Marcobrunner 1st quality Gebr. Schmits	30
Laubenheimer G. M. Favstmann	15
Ho-heim Queen Victoria Wingard	58
Light Still Hock Gebr. Schmits	15
Do. do.	14
CLARETS.	
Best old Bordeaux, F. Monthenil	28
Courgogn Beaumme, H. and C Salaresque	24
Chateau Larose, Ly. Hermond	14
Chateau Leoville do.	19
Claret, No. 2 shipped by T. Newhouse	14
Villany Bahlmann and Co. 4 doz. Case	40
Villany do. 1 do.	14
SUNDRY WINES AND BRANDIES.	
Sherry No. 3, shipped by T. Newhouse	18
Sherry No. 3 do.	22
Sherry No. 4, do.	26
Ginger Wine do.	17
Old Jamaica Rum do.	26
Port Wine, No. 1, do.	16
Do. 2 do.	22
Do. 3 do.	28
Cognac Champagne, H. and C. Salaresque	28
Brandy Gordz sons	14
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